The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3337 號七十三百三千三第 日十二月七 年辰戊治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 9TH JULY, 1868. 四月初 號九月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Business Announcements.

JAPAN TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed Agents for the two above-named Newspapers, are prepared to receive orders and subscriptions for the same.

The price of the *Overland Mail*, is $12 per Annum; of the *Pacific Mail Extra*, $3 per Annum, to subscribers to the *Overland Mail*, and $6 to non-subscribers. Subscriptions are in all cases payable in advance, and no charge is made for postage.

tf 2810 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Firm OLD ON-SHING, sellers of Gold leaf, was established in *See-see Street*, of the City of Canton, for a great many years; their Gold leaf, ba.. and ornaments are warranted to be pure, and can be returned to them if they are not pure; and this is well-known to Foreign Merchants for many years. This firm hitherto had no branch in any place. But in order to facilitate the community of Hongkong, they have recently established a branch in *Bonham Strand*. It having come under their notice, that there are evil disposed persons in Hongkong, Macao, and Fuh-shan who sell inferior Gold with the c..p of OLD ON-SHING on it, and sometimes mixed with some genuine leaf so as to cheat people. In this way these persons try to cheat the merchants, and also injure the business of OLD ON-SHING. Determined to put a stop to this, the Shop OLD ON-SHING will pay ($10) Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information about the forgers of their chop, or bring all the tools of the forgers, and give information so as to enable OLD ON-SHING to cause these impostors to be arrested and punished.

OLD ON-SHING.

3m 722 Canton, 13th April, 1868.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co., DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, AND SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ships medicine chests supplied and refitted.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street*, HONGKONG.

tf 886 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

PRICKLY HEAT.

THOMPSON'S Non-poisonous Lotion for Prickly Heat and Mosquito Bites, is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief. *Price $1.* To be had only at the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.

tf 887 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

WAH CHEONG & Co HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS AND ZINC WORKERS, BLACKSMITHS & BELL HANGERS, *And*, WATER CLOSET MANUFACTURERS. *Queen's Road East*, Opposite No. 4 Police Station.

4m 917 Hongkong, 16th May, 1868.

GEORGE CLASSE, (FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 23, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS), ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG. SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 3036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

NOW READY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "*DAILY PRESS*." *PART THIRD* OF A NEW ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, QUARTO BY THE REV. W. LOBSCHEID.

THIS WORK was commenced in November, 1864, and will be completed towards the end of 1868, consisting in all 2,000 large quarto pages. Much care has been bestowed on the work to render it useful, both to the Merchant and to the Student of the Chinese and English languages. Articles of Trade, Objects of Natural History, all the articles to be obtained in the Chinese Market are given with their Chinese equivalents.

The work is offered in boards. The best Bookbinding Establishment in China being connected with this Office, parties desirous of having their copies strongly or elegantly bound will please to intimate the same.

Missionaries supplied at Trade Price.

Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

啥唎記茶

WIN-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WHO-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

J13 1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

Arrivals.

July 8, ALBERT, Hamb. sch., 350, Schrader, Whampoa.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

July 8, H.M. g-b. DRAKE, from Deep Bay, 8th July.

July 8, GANGES, Brit. str., 1170, Cates, Shanghai, 4th July, Silk and Treasure.—P. & O. Co.

July 8, AZOF, Brit. str., 800, Johnson, Foochow, 5th July, Amoy, 6th, and Swatow, 7th, General.—P. & O. Co.

Departures.

July 8, FEIGA, for Callao.

July 8, WANZA, for Saigon.

July 8, RUBY, for Saigon.

July 8, OWARI, for Ningpo.

July 8, LANDDROST BRAUN, for Foochow.

July 8, ALABDIN, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

9TH JULY.

Edith Haviland, for Whampoa.

Horsepore, for Bangkok.

Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, str., for Swatow.

Undine, str., for East Coast.

Passengers.

Per *Azof*, str., from East Coast.—Messrs. Moore Kyle, Capt. Kennel, and servt., Mr. Johnson, 2 European deck, and 20 Chinese.

Per *Ganges*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Morrison, Baumgartner, R. Howie, J. Taylor, H. Bate and servant, J. F. H. Traubmann and servant, and 88 Chinese deck.

Reports.

The British steamer *Azof* from Foochow on the 5th June, reports having had light weather and light S.W. winds. The str. *Tessa* was in Amoy on the 6th.

The British steamer *Ganges* reports having had strong S.W. winds first part of the passage, and latterly light wind from the same quarter. On the night of the 17th inst., passed the steamer *Douglas* off Breaker Point.

Auction Sales To-day.

RAY & Co.
Yellow Metal Sheathing and Nails.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

JUST ARRIVED, ex *Sea Lorenzo*, FROM Manila, an invoice of Superior SHERRY, from *Xeres*, mark *Conchero*, best ever imported in this market.—Prices moderate. For particulars apply to the undersigned at the "STAG HOTEL."

J. ASENCIO.

154 1257 Hongkong, 8th July, 1868.

CHOICE BALDWIN APPLES. $9.00 PER DOZEN. ICE HOUSE.

tf 1247 Hongkong, 7th July, 1868.

EASTLACK AND WINN, SURGEON DENTISTS, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI. Office hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

tf 745 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE Publications of the LONDON MISSION PRESS, at Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 154 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

WILLIAM HOBSON & Co COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, *Osaka and Hiogo, Japan.*

tf 80 14th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Firm OLD ON-SHING, sellers of Gold leaf, was established in *See-see Street*, of the City of Canton, for a great many years; their Gold leaf, ba.. and ornaments are warranted to be pure, and can be returned to them if they are not pure; and this is well-known to Foreign Merchants for many years. This firm hitherto had no branch in any place. But in order to facilitate the community of Hongkong, they have recently established a branch in *Bonham Strand*. It having come under their notice, that there are evil disposed persons in Hongkong, Macao, and Fuh-shan who sell inferior Gold with the c..p of OLD ON-SHING on it, and sometimes mixed with some genuine leaf so as to cheat people. In this way these persons try to cheat the merchants, and also injure the business of OLD ON-SHING. Determined to put a stop to this, the Shop OLD ON-SHING will pay ($10) Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information about the forgers of their chop, or bring all the tools of the forgers, and give information so as to enable OLD ON-SHING to cause these impostors to be arrested and punished.

OLD ON-SHING.

3m 722 Canton, 13th April, 1868.

NINGPO PILOT COMPANY.

MASTERS of Vessels visiting Ningpo will find the Pilot-Schooner, "*DIDO*," on the cruising ground in Chinese Channel. The Schooner will be distinguished by Yellow Hull, and words, LICENSED PILOT BOAT, in the main sail.

All orders left at Messrs. AUBEACH & Co.'s will be attended to promptly.

3m 815 Ningpo, 29th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.

STEAM-TUG "FAME."

130 H. P. NOMINAL.

With disconnecting Engines.

THIS powerful TUG, is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from sea.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary*.

2296 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN."

130 H.P. NOMINAL.

COMMENCE Daily on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the Spring, and is now available to berth ships at the anchorage, and to tow to and from sea, at usual rates.

For further information apply to Messrs. E. H. How & Co., Foochow, or to the Undersigned.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 280 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the Interest of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY, begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Shipmasters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD, in various forms to any part of the Colony.

Also, SHIP BREAD, of best quality and at low rates, constantly on hand, or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also, WATER, BUTTER, SODA and SUGAR BISCUITS, by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also, CORN and RYE MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BI-CARB SODA; SALERATUS, and CREAM OF TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand, supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery—or left at Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co.'s, will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD.

6m 333 Hongkong, 17th February, 1868.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th May, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,—
France 80,000,000,—£3,200,000.

CAPITAL PAID-UP,—
France 20,000,000,—£2,800,000.

Capital to be paid-up, 15th September, 1868,—
France 10,000,000,—£400,000.

RESERVED FUND,—
France 20,000,000,—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Paris—
HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
AGENCIES AT LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SAINT DENIS, (ILE DE LA REUNION,) AND YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

THIS BANK issues Drafts on its Paris Head Office, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, and on its Agencies in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, and Yokohama, and on the principal places of Commerce on the Continent of Europe, India, America, China, Australia, &c.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, upon which no Commission is charged, and no Interest allowed.

BILLS on Europe, India, America, Australia, &c., &c., are purchased or remitted for collection.

LOCAL BILLS discounted, and LOANS granted on Merchandize, &c., &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available for the purchase of Merchandize in all parts of the World, on terms to be ascertained on application to the Manager.

E. DELBANCO,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong—
BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, April, 1868. [790

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars

Court of Directors—

Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.

W. R. Forbes, Esq. | James S. Taylor, Esq.
Sol. D. Sassoon, Esq. | A. Joest, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq. | James F. Duncanson, Esq.
Julius Menke, Esq. | Richard Rowett, Esq.

Managers—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062 Hongkong, 17th June, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL PAID UP £750,000.

With power to increase to £1,500,000.

Reserve Fund, £145,993 14s. 8d.

Head-Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Carden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Donald Matheson, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trell Robertson, Esq.—*Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Colombo.
Ceylon { Kandy.
Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., D.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed Deposits.—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months' ....6% per annum.
" at 6 " ....5% " "

The Bank discounts local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above; and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours—10 to 3. Saturday 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares, and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary and Auditor.

tf 420 Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

Banks.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30th August, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

Court of Directors.

Henry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Kay, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lautock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.

Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Agent in Edinburgh.
R. Dundas Ogg.
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.

Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposits, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded, direct to the Payees, by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*

249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CLUB LUSITANO DE HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared at the General MEETING held on the 2nd of March last, at the rate of $6.00 per Share, is payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at the Office of the Club, *Shelley Street*, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of Board of Directors,
J. P. DA COSTA,
Hon. Secretary.

tf 1062 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

THE above Company are now prepared to LAND or SHIP CARGO in First-class Boats, and to take the entire discharge of ships, by contract. Also, to store Goods in First-class Granite Godowns, at moderate rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.

tf 2950 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the "MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES" will be REMOVED on the 15th instant, to the premises of Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co., on the *Praya*.

C. BRETRAND, *Principal Agent.*

tf 1066 Hongkong, 1st June, 1868.

SAIL MAKING, CANVASS WORK, &c.

AWNINGS, TENTS, and Window SHADES, made to order. FLAGS of all nations made. Travelling TRUNKS, neatly covered. Floor CARPETS made and fitted. MATTING, *Floor CLOTH, &c.*, fitted to order. PUNKAHS made and put up. Also, Billiard Room MATS, HAT MATS, &c. Postal BAGS made according to regulations.

All orders promptly executed at moderate terms.

JAMES HAYES,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,

tf1105 DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG. [J24

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at WHAMPOA and HONGKONG, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIRS of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order, and are pumped out by Steam, and the Workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machinery works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment (lately known as Messrs. Thos. Hunt & Co.'s Wanchai Shipyard), comprises the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker and Machinery works, and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon, most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.

The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to act, or new berth, at reduced rates.

All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.

For further particulars apply to

A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works.

At the Office of the Company.

N.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please direct their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.

tf 809 Hongkong, 29th April, 1868.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction.

THIS DAY,
the 9th July, 1868, at Noon,
At their Sales Room,
For account of whom it may concern.

25 Cases Munts's YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, viz:—
5 Cases, each 100 Sheets 18 ounces.
5 " " 32 " 26 "
5 " " 87 " 22 "
5 " " 76 " 24 "
5 " " 74 " 26 "
And,
2 Cases 4-inch Composition NAILS.
2 " ½ " do. do.
2 " ¼ " do. do.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1238 Hongkong, 8th July, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 9th July, 1868, at 12 o'clock—
At his Sales Room, Commercial Bank Buildings.

100 Gross Patent Safety MATCHES.
100 Cases CANDLES.
100 lbs. Sealing WAX.
50 Dozen Note BOOKS.
150 Kegs ZINC PAINT.
100 Drums Robback's PAINT OIL.
50 " TURPENTINE.
150 Kegs White LEAD.
10 Cases, each 100, Military Percussion CAPS.
25 " each 1 dozen Bengal CHUTNIES.
25 " " Curry POWDER.
100 Boxes SOAP, each 28 lbs.
75 Chests POWDER.
10 Octaves Superior PORT WINE.
500 RIFLES, with Swords and Bayonets.

An Invoice, comprising—
Velvet Pile Table COVERS.
Centre CARPETS.
Hearth RUGS.
Musnin do. Tapestry CARPETS.
White SHIRTS, MELTONS.
Fancy Light Woollen CLOTHS.
Fancy Cotton STOCKINGS!
White do. do.
Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
Church MATS, &c., &c.

And,
For account of the consignee,
2 Cases Gilt MOULDINGS.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1259 Hongkong, 8th July, 1868.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in Chancery, made in a cause of Her Majesty's Acting Attorney General, on behalf of Her said Majesty, against Wong-acheong and Chun-hing-how, with the approbation of the Honorable the Chief Justice,

BY
MR. G. A. F. NORRIS,
Government Auctioneer,
TO-MORROW,
the 10th day of July, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon,
ON THE PREMISES,

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground, known and registered in the Land Office as Section D of Marine Lot No. 83, abutting on the north side thereof on Bonham Strand West, and measuring thereon 29 feet, and on the east, south, and west sides thereof on other portion of the said Marine Lot No. 83, and measuring thereon 38 feet; 29 feet; 38 feet, respectively, and containing in the whole 1,100 square feet.

The property will be sold for the residue of a term of 999 years, created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 18th of November, 1851, subject to the payment of an agreed proportionate ground rent of $20.65.

For further particulars, apply to

F. I. HAZELAND,
Crown Solicitor,
Supreme Court House.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on the completion of the purchase.

All expenses of transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar.

1213 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undermentioned HORSES, PONIES, SADDLERY, &c., &c., will be disposed of by Public Auction, at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, on

MONDAY,
July 20th, unless previously privately purchased.—

"EXETER."
"RAMORNIE."
"PATHFINDER."
"RATTLER."
"SULTAN," (Australian, broken to harness).
"ZUNDEADEL," China Pony.
"UHASSENPOU" do.
"ALARM," do.
"SIT SWITHIN," do.
"BETE NOIR," do.
Grey Pekin GRIFFIN.
White do. do.
SADDLERY, &c., &c.

3d 1869 Hongkong, 9th July, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate to sell by Public Auction,

(*if not previously disposed of by Private Sale*),
On an early day in November next,
On the Ground,

The BUILDINGS known as DENT & Co.'s HONGKONG FRAYA PROPERTY, measuring 288 feet in frontage by 175 feet in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7, and consisting of

One DWELLING-HOUSE in the Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 2 Rooms on the Ground Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below, capable of holding about 2,000 Tons.

The Centre BUILDING, known as DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms, Compradore's Quarters, Spacious Fire-proof Treasury, and Godown, capable of holding about 1,000 Tons.

One DWELLING-HOUSE in the Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 3 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons capacity.

Crown Rent $917.64 per annum.

These Buildings have cost been erected two years, and are built of Granite and Brick, the woodwork being Teak throughout.

The whole of the Property to be sold either in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, one-third two months after sale, and the balance four months after sale, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchasers.

For further particulars or details of plans, apply to

Messrs. BREMNER & LAYCOCK,
4, Austin Friars, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.

Or, Hongkong, to the Undersigned,
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

tf 1084 Hongkong, 12th June, 1868.

SHIP-YARD PROPERTY.—FOR SALE.

THE Ship-yard and residence now occupied by J. R. L. BORSEUIL, Swatow, for Sale. For particulars, enquire of

DE SILVER & Co.

3m 1113 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
In their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

Their usual large Assortment of GOODS, including:—

100 Dozen Wooden PIPES, assorted sizes.
50 " White STOCKINGS.
50 " SALAD OIL.
8 Hhds. Good SHERRY.
8 Six-Shooter REVOLVERS.
10,000 No. 9, Lefaucheux CARTRIDGES.
18 Cases Kemp & Day's Assorted MEATS, each 44 tins, Huntly and Palmer's BISCUITS, very choicely assorted.
60 Casks PALE ALE, in excellent condition.
30 Dozen Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire SAUCE.
50 " VINEGAR.
30 " MUSTARD.
20 " ANCHOVIES.
25 " PICKLES, (Oriental).

&c., &c., &c.

An Invoice of Coward's Gilman's STORES, comprising VINEGAR, Assorted SAUCES, French CAPERS, LEMON SYRUP, TART FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, Candied PEEL, CURRANTS, FIGS, ALMONDS, TAPIOCA, MACCARONI, Scotch OATMEAL, Yarmouth BLOATERS, Cheddar CHEESES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1263 Hongkong, 9th July, 1868.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

THE Hulk *Celestial*, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.

For particulars apply to

JNO. S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary

tf 49 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

GREAT REDUCTION!!!

OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

ON and after July 1st next, our prices for Cartes de Visite will be Reduced to $3 per dozen, for Cash only. Small Profits and Quick Return. A cheap article is not necessarily Bad.

FLOYD & Co.

tf 1157 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1868.

WANTED.

EXTRA WORK, such as Bookkeeping making up accounts, &c., &c. Address F.V., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1068 Hongkong, 10th June, 1868.

BARNARD AND CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, MANILA. [1207

THE Undersigned will leave for SHANGHAI IN A FEW WEEKS.

H. H. WINN.

1m 1127 Hongkong, 18th June, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to the late premises of the AGRA BANK, *Queen's Road.*

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1293 Hongkong, 30th June, 1868.

REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Office to *Goss Street, No. 5*, opposite to Messrs. P. P. DEROSE FRERES & Co.

REINVAAN BROTHERS & Co.

144 1193 Hongkong, 29th June, 1868.

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED their Stock of Shipchandlery, Lamps, and General Merchandize, to the *Praya* front of their *Queen's Road* Premises.

DE SILVER & Co.

tf 1114 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARNOS MARTADE, Office.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.

tf 2494 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, *Hollywood Road*, next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.

tf 667 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Weir, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath:

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 119 Hongkong, January, 1867

FOR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

For particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 2032 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

PORTRAITS.

MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS, and other PHOTOGRAPHS,—Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, *Queen's Road.*

tf 836 Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF HONGKONG, &c., &c.

MESSRS. FLOYD & Co. are now publishing a series of VIEWS of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow, in two parts, these Photographs are produced by new Optical Instruments, by the best Opticians of the day, and include an angle of 100 degrees, or three times the amount of subject of the ordinary lenses now in use in the East, hence the unnecessary joining to make a complete picture. We intend to reduce the price to about 50 per cent. (to Subscribers, only) from our usual selling prices.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe will please call at our Establishment, where the Photographs can be inspected and further particulars ascertained.

tf 947 Hongkong, 21st May, 1867.

NOTICE.

UNDER an arrangement entered into in London between the Post Master General and this Company, the Steamers conveying H.M.'s Mails between Shanghai and Yokohama, and *vice versa* will not in future call at Nagasaki.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1868. [tf 1021

NEWS AGENCY.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine, published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any House Agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assures those who may favour him with their Orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.

The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.

For subscription lists, with prices, &c.,
Apply to J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs. BOWRE & Co.,
Hongkong.

1y 461 Hongkong, 5th March, 1868.

Intimations.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IT is contemplated sending the Steamer "*HAN MAN*" from Yokohama, about August 10th, on a voyage as far North as Castrice Bay. In this voyage the vessel will touch at Hakodate on the way North, and at the principal Coal producing localities accessible on the Islands of Yeso and Saghalin; and will remain at the different mines long enough to ship a quantity of coal.

Returning she will reach Hakodate about the 10th September, and Yokohama about the 20th, in time to connect with the Company's Steamers leaving Yokohama for San Francisco September 25th; and, for Hongkong and Shanghai the 27th idem. Passengers leaving the latter named places by the Steamer 25th July, will have a few days to remain in Yokohama.

Persons desiring an entire change of climate, can secure it by taking this voyage; while excursions may be made, as the Steamer will remain several days at different ports, to take in coals.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From	To Hakodate.	To Castrice Bay.
Yokohama	$ 75	$175
do. and return	115	315
Hongkong	225	325
do. and return	365	475
Shanghai	175	275
do. and return	285	425
Nagasaki	140	240
do. and return	230	390
Hiogo	115	215
do. and return	200	365

Passengers going for the round voyage, beyond Hakodate, are expected to live on board till the ship again reaches Yokohama, at no additional expense.

For passage, apply to

GEO. F. BOWMAN.
ALEX. BOYER.
Agent.

1250 Hongkong, 8th July, 1868.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

1m 1159 Hongkong, 17th June, 1868.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer-books of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 29th day of June instant, to the 11th day of July proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

1m 1158 Hongkong, 17th June, 1868.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the first of July, one of the Company's steamers will leave Hongkong for Canton every morning at 8 o'clock, and returning leave Canton at 12 o'clock. The service will be performed by three boats, however, instead of two, and one boat will always lay over a day in Hongkong, for the convenience of shippers of freight.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1152 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.

LADIES' BONNETS.
FOULARD SILKS,

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Ulysses*, to-day, the 9th instant, at noon.
For Melbourne and Sydney.—Per *Smalsina*, To-morrow, the 10th instant, at 8 A.M.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1868.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1868 is now ready for Delivery.
Agents for Shanghai and the Out-ports.—MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
the Daily Press Office.

DEATH.

At Head Quarter-house, Hongkong, on July 1st, MARIANNE, the beloved wife of Major-General BRUNKER, Commanding the forces in China.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.00, and the last messengers left the office at 10.35.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 9TH, 1868.

THE earliest impression of a boy with a taste for mechanics, is that he will make himself famous at the outset of life by inventing perpetual motion. He finds nothing simpler than to construct a machine on paper which would evidently keep moving for ever. He sketches out two or three plans, but before he advances very deeply in science, he becomes conscious of the fact that the nearest approach to perpetual motion, which the nature of things will allow him to make, is after all equilibrium, or perpetual rest. He may get very near his object in the same way that he may come very near discovering the square root of 2, but success is just impossible. There are some problems in politics which in the same way seem at first sight delightfully simple, but prove on closer acquaintance hopelessly unpromising, and the education of the Chinese, as a people, is certainly one of these. It is amusing to read what the San Francisans, suddenly interested in the subject by the arrival of the Chinese embassy, write about the progress of China. The "re-construction" of China, some of them call it, adopting a phrase of their own politics. The appearance of a Chinese embassy, in fact, is in their eyes the solution of the whole difficulty. The Chinese members thereof are going to see, and realise, the superiority of Western Barbarians at a glance; rush back to the Celestial Empire, and at once introduce the electric telegraph, and sleeping cars all over their country. The only thing for the San Francisans to do, is to show them the wonders of civilisation. One correspondent of the *Alta California* writes to suggest that the steam fire engines in particular should be trotted out for the celestial visitors. "Let them," he says, "See the whole operation of an alarm, the engines to rendezvous at an agreed point, and if they don't write home that CONFUCIUS was a slow old coach, and a fool to 'Moss,' then am I mistaken."

That notion about CONFUCIUS being a fool to "Moss," is one of the happiest ideas we have seen for some time. "Moss," some of our readers may not be aware, is a generic name given to the American volunteer fireman, in the same way that "Jack" is a generic name given to sailors. The fire brigade being a very great institution in the United States, "Moss" is a popular favourite, and a person whose presence and intrepidity are supposed to be highly remarkable. That the Chinese Embassy could see "Moss" in person, and the manner in which, as the writer of this letter says, "we squelch a first-class fire," and after that fail to become a convert to civilisation, is an idea which this cheery reformer does not think worth notice. He has sketched out his perpetual motion, and there cannot be any doubt about the thing. He has pointed out how that "slow old coach" CONFUCIUS can be run off the road over here, and the only thing to be done is to have out the fire engines. There is only one weak place in the theory. The Chinaman is a person who sees new and improved ways of doing things, compliments them extravagantly, declares them immeasurably superior to the Chinese way of doing such things, and then quietly subsides to his old ways. The national custom, without having any more idea of really changing his habit because of what he has seen, than of trying to run on all fours because he admires the speed which a horse attains on that system. If "Moss" were not only to exhibit his genius to a polite and laudatory audience of Chinese in California, but to come over here as a missionary fireman, and go about "squelching" fires for the sake of the true faith, he would no more succeed in producing visible results,—than any other missionaries. Slowly, and to an infinitesimal extent, foreigners round the edge of China are gradually planting some of the customs of civilisation, and they take root in a weakly kind of way, like the transplanted "slips of all that grows from England to Van Diemen," of which mention is made in "Amphion":—

> And yet, though fed with careful care,
> They to neither green nor enjoy,
> Half conscious of the genial spirit,
> The poor things in a cold copy.

It may be fairly assumed that if extraordinary and impossible circumstances really annihilated foreign trade with China, so that it was no longer worth while for a single foreigner to continue living in the country, in the course of a short time all traces of our influence would have been swept away like writing on the sands of the sea. Mr. BURLINGAME tells the Western world to study the causes which lead to that marvellous industry and sobriety for which the Chinese are so remarkable. No doubt those attributes of this remarkable people are the best worth study of any which they possess; but no one who has seen much of them can doubt that one great reason why they are industrious and sober, is the same which explains the industry and sobriety of the beaver. It is, as the immortal Dr. WATTS expresses it, "in their nature to;" their fathers and grandfathers conducted themselves in that way, and the ancestral customs are faithfully adhered to, both in hairdressing and morals.

Naval Intelligence.

H.M. gunboat *Drake*, which left here for Deep Bay a few days since, has returned. The object of the *Drake's* cruise was to go to one of the villages at the head of Deep Bay, and there release two Chinamen belonging to a coast village some distance off, who were being detained to effect a "squeeze pidgin." The commander of the *Drake* having taken a mandarin on board at Kowloon, left for the offending village, and on arrival there demanded the release of the two men. This was at first refused, and $300 demanded, but in three days the men were unconditionally given up to Lieutenant-Commander Crowdy, and brought to Hongkong yesterday.

Police Intelligence, 8th July.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

The charges preferred against the different unfortunates, who during the previous twenty-four hours fell into the hands of the police, were not of very great importance, but two or three are rather interesting.

OBSTRUCTION.

Three more bamboo and women were brought up, charged with causing an obstruction at Peddar's Wharf, by blocking up the East side, which is reserved for private boats and for landing passengers.

The Indian Constabularly had been endeavoured to make them go away from the East side, but they would not. However a gentleman landing at the wharf, and finding it obstructed by the storm of the sampans plying for hire, he met the constable in fine style for neglecting his duty, which seems to have put the Sikh on his metal, for he immediately seized the offenders, and brought them to the station.

As two of them had previously been convicted, they were each fined $3, and the remaining delinquent, who had not been caught before, was mulcted in the sum of $1.

A PICK POCKET.

A villain masquerading celestial, was charged with picking Mr. Stephen Cooper's pocket of a roll of Bank notes, amounting to $70. Mr. Cooper said he was captain's steward on board H.M.S. *Serpent*, and yesterday he went into the Queen's-road and bought some beer, for which he paid $20, out of a roll of "a hundred he lost in his pocket." He then went to the wharf through the Central Market, and just as he was stepping on the wharf, he felt a man's hand in his pocket, and turned when he saw the prisoner running away. He gave chase through the market, and the fellow was at last stopped by a Mr. Stewart. The prisoner threw the notes on a fish stall, and a man standing near handed them to him.

Mr. Stewart, the gentleman referred to, said he was entering the market, when he saw the prisoner running towards him, and he caught the fellow as it looked suspicious. When he caught the man he saw him (prisoner) throw a roll of notes on a fish stall, which was afterwards given to Mr. Cooper. The prisoner has been in gaol several times for larceny, and altogether seems to be a bad character. His defence was that the witness for the complainant was altogether making a mistake.

Mr. May said that when brought up before the magistrate treated him (prisoner) comparatively leniently, but as it looked as if he was determined to lead the life of a thief, he must go to prison for twelve months with hard labour, and at the expiration of that term to find two securities of $25 each for six months, or in default of finding the security, to be recommended to the Governor for deportation.

THE SALVAGE OF THE WRECKED GOODS OF THE "TEIKOTOK."

The two Chinese charged with being in unlawful possession of certain articles, the result of the wreck of the ship *Teiefoo*, were again brought up before the sitting Magistrate.

Mr. Francis (from Mr. Gaskell's office) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. May, however, announced that he had gone fully into the matter, and had come to the conclusion that the prisoners must be discharged, as it was outside the jurisdiction of the court. It is understood that the goods found on board the junks are now in the possession of the Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

A JESTIPOT.

Some time since we had occasion to mention a case where some difficulty was experienced in finding a ship for a dead ale seaman, by reason of certain difficulties between the Harbour-master and the American Consul. To-day another case appeared, of which we give the particulars, although the two cases are exactly similar. G. W. Cooke, of Massachusetts, has been a seaman some years in the ships of his native country, but being discharged in London, and not finding employment quickly, shipped on board the British ship *Peter Bangs*, and came out here. On arrival here the man went into hospital for some small matter, and on being released applied to the Harbour-master. That official very kindly intimated that Cooke being not a American he could do nothing for him, and the American Consul would not move in the matter as the unfortunate seaman had committed the misdemeanour (he's a Yankee, mind) of shipping on board a British ship. The man is therefore compelled to apply to the police magistrate for relief. It seems strange that I'an Americ'n makes a voyage as an ordinary seaman on board a British ship, he should lose all claim on his Consul.

THE LATE CUTTING AND WOUNDING CASE.

The Chinese seaman charged with cutting and wounding one Arthur Breen some time back, and who was remanded for the evidence of Dr. Cochrane, was again brought up before Mr. May.

Dr. Cochrane having stated at some length the injuries received by the man Breen, and that being the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution,

Mr. May committed the prisoner for trial at the next criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

A CHINOIS CASE.

A respectable-looking Chinaman, "No 1 man" to Mr. Dunphy, was charged with assaulting P. C. 349 (Indian).

Mr. Francis, from Mr. Gaskell's office, appeared for the defendant.

It appears that this morning the Surveyor-General was taking some levels on his Department in order to keep the road clear, Indian constables were employed to explain to the Chinese that they could not pass the road, being at the extreme City gate, and to turn back. The defendant naturally could not understand why the Indian Constable stopped him in going to work at Messrs. A. Heard & Co.'s Machine shop, and a quarrel (for "six or one-and-half-a-dozen-of-the-other" sort) seems to have taken place. Mr. Dunphy, foreman of the Machine-works, said he saw the constable hit his "No 1 man," and he saw the constable hit his "No 1 man." On the other hand, P. C. Bateman said the Chinaman was the first to begin the row.

Mr. Francis submitted that the Praya ought not to have been closed by the Surveyor-General without due notice being given, and on the other hand *Chinese* and not *Indian* constables should have been employed to inform the passers by of the block of the road.

Mr. May fined the defendant ten shillings, or ten days. The money was immediately paid by Mr. Dunphy, and the parties left the court.

Supreme Court.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

The sessions were continued yesterday morning, with the following Jury:—E. Dreyer, T. Hart, C. L. Davies, W. Swann, J. Olsen, H. L. Bernz, J. Reach.

CHILD STEALING.

Chun-a-cheung and Fan-a-yuk were placed at the bar, arraigned on the above charge, to which they pleaded not guilty.

This case was partially tried at the beginning of the present sessions, and on account of the informality in the serving of copies of the indictments on prisoners, had accordingly then to be abandoned, and a new information filed. A full report of the case had already appeared in these columns. The father of the child stolen, had offered a reward of $25 for the return of his boy, and the prisoners had offered to return him for $40. The case was a very clear one against the prisoners. Their defence consisted of the usual denial in such cases.

Just before the Chief-Justice began summing up, the following little affair occurred. The Chief-Justice was looking at the information, when he remarked that this information was written in a very wrong manner, and the way in which it was written had certainly very much misled him at first.

The Attorney-General remarked that he did not know who had written it.

The Chief-Justice: I did not ask you, Mr. Attorney, who wrote it. I was addressing the jury. Mr. Huffam, whose handwriting is that?

Mr. Huffam: The Attorney-General's.

The Chief-Justice, warmly: Why, gentlemen, it is on the Attorney-General's own handwriting. Here are two counts added in his own handwriting, and said shiverly signed and endorsed, I trust say.

The Attorney-General asked to look at the information, and after saying that he was sure he had seen many such informations in this court before, was beginning to explain regarding the endorsement, when the Chief-Justice broke out again very warmly, "why, Mr. Attorney, you interrupt me, and told me you acknowledge about Mr. Huffam did you even see such an information before in this court, and endorsed in that manner?"

Mr. Huffam: No, sir.

The Attorney-General: Oh, My Lord, have let the matter rest.

The Chief-Justice: This is a record that ought not to have been made in this court. In England such documents are endorsed and written with the very greatest care on parchment. This was most shiverly written. I should not have made these observations had I not been interrupted by the Attorney-General. The jury found the prisoners guilty on the sixth count, stealing, with intent to obtain a ransom.

In passing sentence, his Lordship remarked that human flesh and blood had become dearer here on account of what was happening elsewhere, and therefore it was worth while now to steal boys. The whole force of the law should, however, be put forth to prevent this. This was the second charge that had been brought this session for child stealing, and the punishment inflicted in the first case must be the one most inflicted in the fourteen years' penal servitude awarded in this—fourteen years' penal servitude—and it was to be regretted that an ordinance already passed, but not yet in force, could not now be availed of. If the child was restored there was a power that might extend mercy.

The sessions were then adjourned until Saturday next.

Rescue of Shipwrecked Chinese.

The following account of the rescue of shipwrecked Chinese is embodied in a letter dated Swatow, July 7th, addressed by Capt. Hamilton to Mr. Thomson, the Acting Consul at that port. It appears that the British barque *Evelyn*, Capt Hamilton, was on a voyage from Amoy to Hulu, and on the 2nd of July, when in lon. 118.20 E., and lat. 21.30 N., or about 40 miles N.E. of the Pratas Shoals, fell in with a dismasted and disabled junk, full of passengers. Captain Hamilton, as it appears in the most praiseworthy and humane manner, set to work to save the unfortunate people, and they were by his efforts all safely received on board the *Evelyn*. The captain not only saved the distressed Chinese, but put his ship aback, and hauled them all in Swatow, for it is somewhat small consideration if the chance of losing his charter. He to be taken into consideration, a great contrast to the manner in which shipwrecked Europeans are generally treated by Chinese. The details of the rescue are pretty fully described, and it is evident that the junk must have been a large one, with a valuable cargo. The sum signed to be paid by the rescued men was $2,000, and the captain holds an agreement to that effect, made in Swatow. It was discovered that the signers of the agreement were quite unable to observe the terms of the contract, and the captain accordingly remains the sufferer by his generosity.

On July 2nd, while proceeding on my voyage from Amoy for Hulu, in lat. N. 21.20 and long. E. 118.20 at 11 am., I sighted a dismasted Chinese junk, with a flag of distress flying upon the stump of the foremast. I passed close to her, and saw that she was full of men, who made signs for me to rescue them. I also perceived that her rudder was gone and stern partially broken in. I at once bore my ship to close to her and got on my boat, there being a heavy sea running at the time I went in the boat myself, taking my Chinese cook to interpret. I ascertained from the people on board of the junk that they had sailed from Singapore, bound to Swatow, and that there were 160 people on board. Upon going close alongside, they all made a rush to get into the boat. I shoved off a short distance, and told them through the interpreter that I would use my best endeavours to save all their lives if they would come into the boat singly, but that if they made a rush, I would shove off. I told them to come to the side of the junk, one at a time, and stand by to jump for the boat. I took away in my boat, and put them on board, saying that there was so many lives at stake and expecting worse weather, I got out another boat, and by constantly plying between the junk and the ship at 8.30 p.m. succeeded in getting them all safe on board of my vessel, and also a quantity of wearing apparel and luggage. I also wrote to my owners notice that the weather in the bad was very bad, a very heavy sea running. One of the boats capsized as she came alongside the ship, through the Chinese another boat to get on board, myself and second mate and two seamen succeeded in keeping eight Chinese on the boat's bottom until the other boat came to our assistance and rescued us. One of my boats is stove in, and the other also damaged. My time being valuable, as I am bound by a charter-party to be in Hulu, prior to the 1st of August, I (time) my not being there at that date, the charterer has the option to cancel my charter-party—which in a very good one—I proceeded on my voyage, with the intention of landing them at Manila. On the following morning the head mast of the junk came to use, and prayed that I would take them to Swatow. I felt that I would not be right thus to take and land them there as strangers in a strange country, and thereby offering me $2,000 on my arrival in Swatow. On July 4th, the 3rd I steered for Swatow, and arrived here yesterday. On finding that the junk did not belong here, and that they were not known in this port, and could not pay me any reward, I undertook to land the passengers, but finding only a small amount of money amongst them, and not wanting to turn them on shore destitute, I gave them their clothes and money, and let them go on shore. Taking into consideration the damage to my boats, and the storms which 160 men has consumed the fresh water, which has been on board, pilotage into and out of this port, and loss of time,—which I believe will be about 18 or 20 days before I succeed in bearing against the monsoon to the position in which I rescued them. I hope that you will represent the matter in the proper quarter."

Mr. Hart.

In the *Shanghai Recorder* of the 4th inst, appears the following paragraph:—

We hear that Mr. Gibbs, of the Imperial Customs, has been ordered to Peking to assist Mr. Hart. There are now three of the Commissioners at the capital. It is interesting to inquire what great work connected with Customs' business is being matured there.

JAPAN.

(From the "Japan Times".)

The political news we have to send hence are of considerable importance, for we seem to be approaching the beginning of the end of our last January, we reported a rather quieter state of things in Yeddo and its neighbourhood, and in a leader upon the situation, we pointed out the extreme probability of a speedy adjustment of existing difficulties by a compromise—"an amnesty" (to quote the exact terms) "an amnesty to all now in arms against the Mikado's government—the restoration to the Tokugawa family of the bulk of its estates in the *Kwanto* (the eight provinces round Yedo) and the offer of a seat in the cabinet to Yoshibisa, the late Shogun."

This is the accommodation which, since the first success of the Southerners' plot, we have been recommending, and urging our Representatives to recommend to the victorious party, and we are happy to be able to announce now its approaching realization. In another column will be found the official notification of Yoshibisa's resolution to power. The only the part of the programme we sketched out which seems to present any difficulty, is the grant of an amnesty to Aizen, who is so deeply committed as to have made his pardon *legally* impossible. We have little doubt, however, that this, too, will be adjusted, but for the moment it delays the completion of the arrangements notified. Meanwhile, both sides are securing peace by the best possible means—completely preparing themselves for war—and the trade in arms has been exceedingly brisk during the fortnight.

From Hiogo and Osaka we have no news of importance. The Mikado has returned to Kioto. There appear to be constantly occurring little difficulties between parties of foreigners strolling about the environs of Kobe and Japanese armed, all of which bear a singular resemblance to each other, and may cause day lead to trouble. The *samurai* use some offensive expressions regarding foreigners—the Hiogo journals apparently never have to report any imitatory rudeness of this sort on the part of the *samurai*—he then quietly draws his sword, some of the party threatened produce their lethal weapons—and the belligerents part, mutually dissatisfied. It is dangerous species of game, and which Englishmen, at all events, play at a very serious disadvantage, because, as their Consuls are very fond of telling them, their duty is immediately to get up an inquiry as hard as they can, which is precisely the effect the Japanese wishes to produce. For, after the recent proclamation of Hiogo, demonstrating the murder of Foreigners as a crime punishable with disgrace—which the *samurai* decide, as well as by death, which he doesn't—we may be pretty well assured that the object of these brawls is only to intimidate. The annoyance is only to be stopped by some fore-gone instantly shooting a *samurai* who has thus thrown on him, and—plainness to say—this is precisely what the native authorities recommend. An instance occurred some time ago at Hakodate, which we relate as in point. A *samurai* drew on a foreigner, merely to frighten him, but the foreigner seized the lady's sword and, being stronger than he, dragged him off to the Custom House, where he insisted on an interview with the Governor. This gentleman was actually quite vexed with the foreigner because he had not killed his countryman, constantly reverting to the point in evident displeasure throughout the examination.—"And why did you not shoot him then?" "Why did you bring him here—you should have shot him at once," *&c., &c.*, and, in fact, appeared to think himself rather badly used in being appealed to in such a case. It is probable that a new proclamation by the Imperial Court, granting licenses to foreigners to "port" all *samurai* who threaten them thus, would have a beneficial result. We recommend the subject to the consideration of the Ministers.

Nee-e-gata is to be opened to Prussians and Italians, at all events, on the 19th proximo. The British Minister, however, having been officially informed that the port is at present the scene of a "civil contest" (whatever that may be) between the government of Mikado and the Daimio Aizen, will not allow us to go there as yet.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Wednesday Evening.

The Drug market continues in an unhealthy condition notwithstanding the moderate supply that has come on and the non-arrival of the steamer *Arabian Apour*. This into be attributed to the very small native demand, as well as the not very encouraging advices from the trade published in the Shanghai papers, on the opening of the market this morning Patna was placed at $635 on credit terms to the natives, and Benares at $625. The following are the closing prices:—Patna, $622 to $624; Benares, $620 to $622, with sellers than buyers; Malwa, $540 to $560, weak.

The large parcel of Grey Shirtings referred to yesterday, is likely to be placed at public auction consists of 15,000 pieces 8/8 sold some time since "to arrive" to a foreign firm, but on the goods coming up found they were rejected as spotted. The parcel was accordingly placed at auction and we hear fetched $2.70 to $2.75 per piece. Beyond this there is not much business to report in the market for Imported Manufactures. A parcel of 1,000 pieces 8/8 Grey Shirtings Eagle Chop have been placed at $2.87½ to $2.90, but these pieces are rapidly obtainable. Raw Cotton is lower on account of a falling off in the demand, and the abundant supplies that have come to hand within the last fortnight. We quote fully to-day amounts to 490 bales Bombay at $18.50 to $19.00. There is no change in the quotations for shares, and the market is very dull, with no speculation in progress. Sewing Silk of Old Filature have been settled at 22 premium. There are sellers of Steamboat at 9 premium.

Advices from Shoolooe to July 4th are to hand. Business in Gungoes had been somewhat curtailed during the past week on account of the small case of the stock. Dust and Oomfa, one first class chop had fetched tikes at Rs. 7 to 15, a Common to Flatcury second chop, which were coming freely at Rs. 10 to 23. A considerable business was done in Shenkoes at a decline of about Rs. 2, Twas ranging from Rs. 22 to 28, being most in demand. Pekoes continued to rule very high. In Scented kinds the worst of the Fooshan Pekoes had been settled at Rs 33. Exchange on London at six months' sight, 4/0 for credits. Freights to London, £3.15. to £1.10.

From the Shanghai *Daily News* of the 3rd instant we learn that a quantity of silk saved from the *Besseres* was sold by auction yesterday, at prices ranging from Tls.89 to Tls 225 per picul, a sale considering that it was badly damaged.

SALES ON JULY 8TH: 1868.

Bombay Cotton, 95 bales, at $18.75, by E. D. Sassoon & Co. to Kin-king-cheung.
Bombay Cotton, 90 bales, at $18.75, by E. D. Sassoon & Co. to Kin-king-cheung.
Bombay Cotton, 22 bales, at $18.75, by E. D. Sassoon & Co. to Kin-king-cheung.
Bombay Cotton, 98 bales, at $18.25, by E. D. Sassoon & Co. to Kin-king-cheung.
Wool, Oil, 10 bales, at $6.40, by Kwong-wing-shun, to Hong-ning merchant.
Black Pepper, 250 piculs, at 56.45, by Hop-hing-hong to Shin-shai merchant.
Rhinoceros Horns, 2 pieces, at $1380.00, by Hop-hing-hong to Canton merchant.
Fungus, 80 bales, at $33.50, by Hop-hing-hong by retail.
Bêche-de-mer, 1 case, at $32.00, by Kin-fong-hong to Canton merchant.
Black Pepper, 100 piculs, at $7.25, by Kin-fong-hong to Canton merchant.
Dried Mussel, 100 piculs, at $5.55, by Man-shing to Kong-moon merchant.
Mangrove Bark, 300 piculs, at $1.10, by Man-shing to Shun-tuen-shang merchant.
Cotton Seed, 300 bags, at $3.45, by Man shing to Chinchow merchant.
Black Sassonnas, 80 piculs, at Tls. 2.0.0., by Tai-hing to Ka Cumoon merchant.
Black Sugar, 380 bags, at $2.18, by Wo-lee-yuen to Hongkong merchant.
Birdnests, (3rd quality) 12 piculs, at $10.00, by Wo-hing to Hongkong merchant.
Deer's Sinews, 15 piculs, at $15.80, by Shun-chun-shing to Canton merchant.
Rhinoceros Horns, 2 pieces, at $1480.00, by Shun-chun-shing to Canton merchant.
Cloves, 20 piculs, at $9.45, by Shun-chun-shing to Canton merchant.
Black Pepper, 300 piculs, at $6.75, by Shun-chun-shing to Canton merchant.
Corea Ginseng, 100 bags, at $15.70, by Yuen-fong-hong to travelling merchant.
Cotton Cloth, 100 bags, at $16.50, by Yuen-fong-hong to travelling merchant.
Wax, 5 packages, at Tls. 27.0.0., by Yuen-fong-hong to Hongkong merchant.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Hongkong, July 8th.

OPIUM.—Patna Cash, new, $6371 to $630, sales.

Benares, Cash, new, $625 to $630, sales.

Malwa, Cash, $600, quoted.

Oil, thick, Patna, new, $540 to $562½, sales.

Oil, Sales Patna, $565 to $640, sales.

COTTON.—Bombay, none; Ningpo, none; Shanghai, &c., none; Bengal, 5 7 to 20; Bombay, $18 to $21, sales.

RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none; Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.60 to $2 sales.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 days' sight, Rs. 232, quoted. On Bombay at 3 days' sight, Rs. 230, quoted. On London at 6 months' sight, 4/6½, quoted; uncertain and fluctuating rates.

GOLD LEAF.—From $22.70 to $23.15, sales.

SPUNG.—7 per cent. premium, Bar Silver, 10 per cent. premium, quoted.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co.'s Shares, 21 per cent. premium old, 34 per cent. premium new, quoted.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s Shares, 15 per cent. premium, old, 8 per cent. premium new, quoted.

Hongkong Gas Co.'s Shares.—$40 per Share $100, quoted.

Union Dock Company's Shares.—18 per cent. discount, quoted.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Co.'s Shares.—8 per cent. premium, quoted.

China Traders' Insurance Co.'s Shares.—$185 per share premium, sales.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Hongkong Police.

(From the "Daily Press" of June 29.)

THE future of the Hongkong Police, now that such an immense accession of funds has accrued to that department, becomes a subject of very great interest. We have no information as to the intentions which the Government may have in reference to the expenditure of the new funds, but it is quite evident that "the force" in this colony ought to become a model of perfection in many ways. It is only fair to acknowledge that the efficiency of the police has been greatly improved during the last two years, and that the present improvements will be commenced from a very much more elevated platform than if they had been begun before the legislation of 1867. Still there remains one great difficulty to contend with "the pay given to the European constables is so small that they are tempted to assert they cannot live upon it. Perhaps everyone does not fully grasp the meaning of this admission, but if they cannot and do not live upon their pay, by what means is that supplemented? We all know by what means Chinese malefactors of various kinds are willing to supplement it, and we should say that the efforts of the Government to purify the police force of bribery and corruption altogether, can never be successful while the pay of the European constables is so small as it is.

We are disposed to think that it would be a great mistake to spend the additional funds entirely on augmenting the number of Europeans in the force. That would simply be augmenting the evils which exist. Moreover, as far as the maintenance of order in the town is concerned, the Sikhs and the Lukongs really do uncommonly well. If any attempt were made to raise the number of Europeans to such an extent that the fundamental duty of walking about the streets with truncheons would be mainly performed by Europeans, that would be a very doubtful advantage. A tall Sikh, with a black moustache, not to mention a loaded musket, at an aspect of impalling ferocity, must be just as effective in frightening off a Chinaman meditating a burglary as any European that this Government is likely to enlist. If the garrison were removed, and the revenues of the colony lightened of their principal burden, the case would be different again. Then it would be desirable to give the Police-force more of a national character than it at present possesses, but while we continue to apply the same method as much for the pressure of European troops, we may recollect at all events that there is a stand-by at the Murray Barracks in the event of any political disturbances which might render the Chinese population troublesome. It is unnecessary, therefore, to add materially to the European strength in the police for the purpose of making it a garrison, and, as we say, the difficulty of repressing corruption is increased the more Europeans there are in the force. We do not mean for a moment to imply that the morals of Europeans are lower than those of Sikhs, but the necessities of Europeans in Hongkong are much greater, and the opportunities of accepting bribes which present themselves to European constables are much more numerous and remarkable than those possessed by the Sikhs.

The true theory of the Hongkong police force appears to be, that it is an force there directed by European officers. For collecting prisoners—that peculiarities might possibly be thought to entail the use of another expression,—but at all events for taking prisoners into custody, bullying them into quiescence when they are troublesome, and generally for accomplishing any violence which may be necessary in the interests of peace and order, there is a fine supply of bone and muscle in the Sikh contingent. For utilising this raw material properly, for performing detective duty, for keeping a surveillance over the suspicious portions of the population, Europeans of intelligence and probity are required. In this way it seems to us that increased funds to be devoted to the police, can best be employed in raising the moral standard of the European constables, sergeants, and inspectors. Withdraw from the European constables that excuse for venality, which any of them who may still be corrupted must no doubt offer themselves, on the plea that they are underpaid, and cannot help themselves. Let the government pay them a sum which it is not ashamed to offer, a sum which it does not wound their self-respect to receive, and let corruption, besides being a crime severely punishable by law, be also without the palliative of utility even than which the most classic conscience cannot possibly delude himself.

Art in Hongkong

Some months ago this colony was visited by a Danish artist, Mr. Melbye, who came here for the purpose of collecting artistic materials. Since then he has been up to Japan, where he has made a number of sketches and several paintings, and yesterday afternoon his labors have been done to the beauty of the subjects chosen. There is one large Chaude-like landscape, seen in a calm transparent evening light, which is really a feeling poem. It is a picture of an exquisite little sea-piece with a bright colored Japanese junk pitching into the waves close to some bold rocks in the foreground, while a delicate aerial vision of Fusiyama occupies the distance, and gives a charming idea of the snow capped mountain. Besides many other Japanese pictures, Mr. Melbye has several fairy tales of subjects in Hongkong, which reflect the various characteristics of the scenery herein in a masterly manner. There is a beautiful specimen of a rich sunset in the bay, seen in the direction of Kellet's Island, amongst others. It is to be hoped that Mr. Melbye may organise an exhibition of his pictures, which would be a great treat to those who are concluded Resident thus relating to China and Japan, has brought with him several others relating to America, and particularly one magnificent sunset of Niagara, which is worth being made an exhibition in itself alone.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

In Shanghai papers received by the *Dolphin* we read:—

The week of the *Besseres* was sold on the 22nd June, for Tls. 550, and the cargo for Tls. 50. The *Firmum* will remain by her for 24 hours after which she will abandon to the underwriters. Immediately on the capital. It is interesting to inquire what great work connected with Customs' business is being matured there.

An instance occurred some time ago at Hakodate, which we relate as in point. A *samurai* drew on a foreigner, merely to frighten him, but the foreigner seized the lady's sword and, being stronger than he, dragged him off to the Custom House, where he insisted on an interview with the Governor. This gentleman was actually quite vexed with the foreigner because he had not killed his countryman, constantly reverting to the point in evident displeasure throughout the examination.—"And why did you not shoot him then?" "Why did you bring him here—you should have shot him at once," *&c., &c.*, and, in fact, appeared to think himself rather badly used in being appealed to in such a case. It is probable that a new proclamation by the Imperial Court, granting licenses to foreigners to "port" all *samurai* who threaten them thus, would have a beneficial result. We recommend the subject to the consideration of the Ministers.

Nee-e-gata is to be opened to Prussians and Italians, at all events, on the 19th proximo. The British Minister, however, having been officially informed that the port is at present the scene of a "civil contest" (whatever that may be) between the government of Mikado and the Daimio Aizen, will not allow us to go there as yet.

The Rebels in the North.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes as follows, under date June 20th:—

The Peking Government have at last taken a step which I fancy cannot fail to bring the rebellion speedily to an end. It has been very evident to them for some time back, that the southern soldiery under another generals, Lee and Tsang, were not, as they had at first supposed, capable of crushing the rebellion, and that it would be necessary to take other measures to do so; they there are, prior to the decisive step, taking into serious consideration the nature of the rebel forces—all mounted men—to employ mounted men against them, namely, Mongol cavalry. On the morning of the 17th June, we commonly learnt that the Emperor had commanded Ko-lung-cheang and Tso-tung-tieng to repair to their original posts—the first to Shansi, the second to Shensi, governor-general, and the second to Shensi and Kansuh, where he is governor-general; that his Majesty had appointed Tso-tung-tuh, lately governor of Moukden, to the post of commander-in-chief (Kiuchai-tuchun) over the northern armies; and Chung how, Vice-President of the Board of War, and Superintendent of the northern ports, to be second in control over the northern armies. Both these officers are Manchows. Rumour speaks very highly of the first officer, as being an energetic and able soldier. Of the energy and ability of Chung-how, we can speak from actual observation during the trying times he has passed through since the opening of the port. I have visited him frequently on my errands, which have not been given up by Treaty.

It is difficult to see upon what grounds, therefore, the Memorialists object to this opinion well-founded in the right of appeal against the limited and conditional exercise of this right of confiscation, which in its most absolute form has not been given up by the Territorial Sovereign.

The Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong having "from the very limited nature of the right allowed, does not make its existence less certain." Nor is the continued refusal of the Memorialists to recognise in any way calculated to afford a fair and reasonable ground for their objection to the abolition of cases of confiscation "in a Mixed Court, thereby imitating the judicial functions of the Consul." As if such a proposition had not been a point already authoritatively decided against them by Her Majesty's Government, when the Chamber of Commerce approached the Secretary of State for Lord Russell, then Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In a despatch, dated November 20th, 1862, addressed by Lord Russell to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, Lord Russell observed in reference to this subject of a mixed tribunal in cases of confiscation "It seems evident that the Chinese Government would not submit, nor could they fairly be bound in such a matter to the decision of a Consular Court." A mixed Court therefore, was the only alternative if Consuls were called upon to interfere judicially in the decision of such cases.

The position now made, that whenever there is an appeal to the Consul on behalf of any diversion, a difference in opinion between the Commissioner of Customs and the Consul, the property—ship or cargo—is detained, and the Consul can act with never the Chinese may do, foreign not come to go to war. Thus really serious will never come to Chinese cases of detention to make some hard collect reforms will be given, but numerous evasions and comparing measures suggested, and all that a series of questions difficulty drop to overt war, and serious and troubles arise which might have been avoided, if the Chinese as an entire had been willing to listen to our order perhaps not so plain and simple, but it is that Mr. Hart is never lie by to any which is not become his employer—his and it is quite certain that some very but very unpalatable truths require to be to them, if water is to be kept up and moist in the internal administration of purpose, or in its relations with foreign

Hangchow.

The following letter appears in *China Herald*:—

While treaty revisions are pending Pekin is on tip-toe, please to inquire all friends in the settling public, certain may be drawn to the time-honoured Hangchow.

In this writing, I have no ambition no selfish interest to advance, or pet at whose shrine to worship. I have put before the foreign community what pointed based upon a personal knowledge the past ten or twelve years. As the vincial consideration this city offers gos, especially to foreign commerce, the great coast of China possesses. It is not what it was before the attacks but not yet reached its original splendour, but progressing in the right direction. It is not only the confidence of civilisation and refinement, but the great trade for a hundred cities. A large tea and silk centre that Shanghai passes through it, so how.

Situated in the north of the Ningpo Dang river, it commands the best tea district in China; and at the head of the grand canal, the great of the empire, it holds the key to silk regions; while the difficult silk regions; while the difficult silk it from Shanghai, by means of steamers about seven feet of water, would cost than those now attending the steamers tion with Ningpo. By means of steamers, time, with as little danger, as from Shanghai to Ningpo, while would be far more numerous and greatly increased. In the vicinity of ding river, at two different points, coal, one of which I have visited, fresh to any one interested, which I consider good. There are iron mines that I am acquainted time cannot be distant when from Shanghai to Hangchow will and indeed this great river, as it lies, will no doubt be navigable course several hundred miles. During many months of the coal could be easily passed by small at no time of the year, would the remaining bodies river in a dangerous serious impediment to steamers on the Hangchow bay. In point of cities can surpass Hangchow, lake scenery in the vicinity are advantage compared to hangchow lies also upon the highway from through the most populous portions of the circle the Missionaries are already occupying field, by native official people and of course to exclude the foreign this state of affairs should not interfering to divest myself of clearly see the absolute necessity chant administration, official and heart and hand to suppose that China the part of the Chinese government only progress backwards, and evil worse. The foreigners connected Chinese customs, who should attributed on entering such a mission terest and policy are entirely bit ish, could not succeed in throwing commerce so readily at Hangchow shanghai, by means of so honour credit professedly for reality to draw foreign trade from China. We have had quite foreign element, both officially dabbling into the governmental Chinese. The country must be roads, telegraphs and steam out with the sun, wherever even suggests a restrictive policy injury not only to the Chinese which they will never receive upon them. Let the foreigners cease, and the political puzzles about the rights and the wrongs We want the country opened, foreign intercourse, and foreign honorable trade to encouraged, parties. We want the myriad towns and cities stalking

place, the wing of the army to which he belongs, and whether he obtained any information from the Officials may be able to find out the truth of his statement.

Secondly, as to the unveiling of boats, conveyance honourable of these troops. Officials of the Registration Office must nothing to the size of the boats of any such boat must carry. Any more than lead but under Fu-hung-ting registration one hundred, and must be limited to forward under the convoy of a Each soldier on coming on board must the Captain of the gunboat the place he wishes to be put down. Should leave the boat without having previously the notice of his intention to do so, he considered a deserter and punished as

against them. Careful consideration of the objection, however satisfied we that they afford no sufficient ground for change, or valid argument against their extension to all the Ports. Either the objections, so far as they have any force, apply to the Treaty and not to the Rules—or they are not fairly tenable. The Memorialists, more especially of Hongkong, complain that the Rules do not provide for any confiscation of properties. This is clearly an objection against the Treaty, not the Rules. Another complaint of the same Memorialists is that, "by the Rules agreed to at Peking, ship and cargo are liable to confiscation for a breach of the Customs' Regulations, and thus the act of an individual, according to the reading of the text of the agreement, is allowed to be sufficient to place the property properly belonged to others." If it be meant that ship and cargo be liable to confiscation for certain acts done by the master, the allegation is true enough. But it is the Treaty again, and the Rules sanctioned by Mr. Wade, which entails the liability, and gives the right of confiscation under clauses XLVII—XLVIII. So far from supposing these or any other clauses unsolicited, and giving a power that did not before exist—the whole tendency is to restrain and limit the free exercise of an indisputable right, resting both on Treaty and International Law.

In the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, it is further objected that under the Rules, there is no power of appeal given, if the Consul after a public enquiry in which he takes part, acquiesces in the act of confiscation, but if a public trial is the sequel of the Consul's act and his full concurrence in the legality and justice of the judgment condemning ships or goods is not a sufficient protection against unfairness or irregularity in the proceedings, in the opinion of the merchants, it may be doubted whether an appeal to Peking would give better satisfaction—and it is also open to question whether any right to institute such a court further than to appeal lies against? If the opinion quoted as that of the "best legal Authorities in England" may be taken as any guide, the right of confiscation has been recognized as using among the rights of Sovereignty of the Chinese Government, which have not been given up by Treaty.

It is difficult to see upon what grounds therefore, the Memorialists who cite this opinion rest their pretension to a right of appeal against the limited and conditional exercise of this right of confiscation which in its most absolute form has not been given up by the Territorial Sovereign.

The Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong having "from the very first denied the right," as they allege, does not make its existence less certain. Nor is the continued refusal of the Memorialists to recognize it in any way calculated to affect the question of validity.

So also in their objection to the adjudication of cases of confiscation—in a Mixed Court, thereby limiting the judicial functions of the Consul," &c., it seems almost superfluous to discuss a point already authoritatively decided against them by Her Majesty's Government, when the Chamber of Commerce preferred the same complaint in 1863 to Earl Russell, then Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In a despatch dated November 20th, 1862, positively addressed to Her Majesty's Minister in Peking, Lord Russell observed in reference to this subject of a mixed tribunal in cases of confiscation, "It seems evident that the Chinese Government would not submit, nor could they fairly be bound in such cases by the decision of a Consul or Court." A mixed Court therefore, was the sole alternative if Consuls were called upon to interfere judicially in the decision of such cases.

The provision now made, that whenever there is an appeal to Peking by reason of any divergence of opinion between the Commissioner of Customs and the Consul, the property—ship or goods—in litigation, should be released on delivery of a bond to the value required, will prevent any injury to the merchant by the delay in the final adjudication.

It only remains for the Commissioners of Customs and the Consuls conjointly so to discharge the duties of their respective offices, as to check any disposition to irregularities, and secure substantial justice in all cases with due regard both to the interests of trade and revenue. And these rightly interpreted, will, I believe, be found perfectly reconcilable, if not identical, in China as issued under existing relations. These rules being only provisional in as far as they will be open to revision or modification at the end of a year, should it be found expedient, I have to instruct you to keep me fully informed as to the practical working of the system, and preserve such record of cases where your intervention is required, as shall furnish all necessary information.

You will give all despatches to this despatch, together with the enclosures, setting forth the Rules finally agreed to by the Tsung-li Yamen in communication with the Foreign Representatives here.

The Robels in the North.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes as follows, under date June 20th:—

The Peking Government have not had taken a step which I fancy cannot fail to bring the rebellion speedily to an end. It has been very evident to them for some time back, that the southern soldiery under southern generals, Lebung-chang and Tso-tsung-tang, were incapable of crushing the rebellion, and that it would be necessary to take other measures to do so; they there are come to the determination, taking into full consideration the nature of the rebel forces—all mounted men—to employ mounted men against them, namely, Mongol cavalry. On the morning of the 17th June, we unexpectedly learnt that the Emperor had commanded Lebung-chang and Tso-tsung-tang to repair to their original posts—the first to Hookiang, where he is governor-general, and the second to Shensi and Kansuh, where he is governor-general; that his Majesty had appointed Tso-lung-ah, lately general-in-chief at Moukden, to be the post of commander-in-chief Lebung-chang's detachment over the northern armies; and Chung-how, Vice-President of the Board of War and Superintendent of the northern ports, to be second in control over the northern armies. Both these officers are Manchows. Rumour speaks very highly of the first officer, as being an energetic and able man. Of the energy and ability of Chung-how, we can speak from actual observation during the trying times he has passed through since the opening of the river this year, in making arrangements for defending this city against the rebels; he being the Chief Officer here. He was to be seen every day and night at his post, and whenever danger required his presence, he was there as well served by his other high officers, the rebels would long ago have been destroyed and subdued. His brother, in Government General at Moukden, I hear, and he and Chung-how stand in great favor at Court. Taking into mind his late excellent management in defending Tientsin, it is not to be wondered, that he should have received the present appointment. On the 18th June, the news reached us that Tso-lung-ah with a considerable body of Mongol cavalry had arrived at Tungchow, and that several other bodies were en route to join him at the seat of war. The Emperor by the *Peking Gazette* summoned Tso-lung-ah to Peking on the 8th May—17th day of the moon, and as he arrived there shortly afterwards, we imagine that, since then, the Peking Government have been taking measures to rid this province of the southern soldiery; and devising means by northern men and Mongol cavalry to keep them under control. We are waiting anxiously to see the results of this new policy in Chihli; but I have no doubt of its succeeding satisfactorily for the Government. It is only to be regretted that the Peking Government had not adopted this policy immediately after the failure of Lebung-chang in Shantung, when he had the rebels cooped up on the east part of that province, and allowed them to break through his lines and move into Honan.

A Blow at the Source of the Chinese Rebellion.

In the *N. C. Daily News* is published a proclamation by Tseng-kwo-fan (whose arrival in Shanghai was recently noticed), by which arrangements are made for forwarding to their homes all disbanded soldiers who may be wandering about the country. The proclamation says:—

The details of our plan are as follow:—first, as to the establishment of Registration Offices. The disbanded troops are, for the most part, from the province lying along the course of the river Yang-tsze; consequently one office has been opened at Yang-chow, and placed under Hsu-kwan in the neighbourhood of Nankin, and I place in charge of Adjutant-General Lan. Soldiers therefore in Kiang-peh should register at Yang-chow, and in Kiang-pan at Hsu-kwan; each must state his name, surname, and native place, the wing of the army to which he belonged, and whether he obtained any distinction, so that the Officials may be able to find out the truth or untruth of his statement.

Secondly, as to the providing of boats for the conveyance homeward of these troops. The Officials of the Registration Offices must decide according to the size of the boats the number of men each boat must carry. Any number more than that laid down for a hundred will constitute one batch, and must be immediately sent forward under the convoy of a gunboat. Each soldier on coming on board must state to the Captain of the gunboat the place in which he wishes to be put down. Should any one leave this boat, without having previously given the notice of his intention to do so, he will be considered a deserter and punished as such.

Thirdly, as to travelling expenses, etc. All soldiers after registration, will be required to disarm themselves of such military weapons as may be on their person, and must sell or barter their provisions to the time of sailing. No one will be allowed on board with arms about him; without board each soldier will receive the daily allowance of fifty *cash*.

Some further regulations follow, but this extract sufficiently illustrates the character of the proclamation.

Mr. Hart and the Chinese Government.

(*From the "Shanghai Recorder."*)

The appointment of Mr. Hart to the post of Inspector-General of Customs, after Mr. Lay's dismissal, was notified by Sir Frederick Bruce to the British Government in the following words:—

"Mr. Hart is appointed in his place, and I trust that the change will make the Customs' house work more smoothly. He will reach on the coast, coming here when sent for on business, an arrangement which was found to work satisfactorily during the last visit of Lay's absent in England. It is very desirable, with a view to the maintenance of the Custom-house administration, that the head of it should not be permanently at Peking, for if he be, he is supposed to act as the advisor of the Chin so in matters not appertaining to his office, and thereby incurs the odium of the errors they commit."

Never did Sir Frederick in the above few sighted remark. What he then predicted has now been accomplished to the letter. Mr. Hart has taken up his residence at Peking; does advise the Chinese in matters not appertaining to his office, and has succeeded in incurring an amount of odium such as fortunately few other men have to bear.

That a certain amount of feeling should be engendered against, any Englishman who becomes the political advisor of the Chinese is natural, that it is founded only upon the a length of party spirit which always enters into political matters, it forms an element of discord which, it may be well to avoid, and which the clear minded mind of Sir Frederick Bruce, with whatever failings he may have had, was peculiarly clear-sighted and observant, if I not fail at once to detect.

But there are even more important grounds than the mere odium which is incurred, why Mr. Hart should not be allowed to take up the position of advisor of the Chinese. The advice which he is likely to give them will never be that most in accordance even with their own interests. As their paid servant, he is bound to do his best to carry out their views; and will be quite unable to act upon such high grounds, as may ultimately tend really to ameliorate the condition of the Empire. He will teach them how to temporise, but not how to advance. Every question that arises will be submitted to him on its individual basis. "How are we to settle this; what will the foreigners do if we refuse?" will be the questions asked with reference to every suggestion which is made; and the answer from Mr. Hart will probably amount to advice to compromise and evade, and an assurance that whatever the Chinese may do, foreigners will not care to go to war. Thus, really sound advice will never come to Chinese ears. No attempts will be made to make honest endeavour to effect reforms will be taken; but mere subtle evasions and temporising measures will be suggested, until at last a cup of grievances so filled drop by drop to overflowing, and difficulties and troubles arise which might easily have been avoided, if the Chinese statesman earlier date had been willing to listen to wonder though perhaps not so quite cast counsel. It is certain that Mr. Hart is never likely to say anything which is not to counsel temporising measures; and it is equally certain that some very obvious but very unpalatable truths require to be told to them, if we are to hope to see any improvement in the internal administration of the Empire, or in its relations with foreign nations.

Hangchow.

The following letter appears in the *North China Herald*:—

While treaty revisions are pending and expectation is on tip-toe, please introduce your old friend to the waiting public are, that attention may be drawn to the time-honored city of Hangchow.

In this writing, I have no ambition to satisfy, no selfish interest to advance, no party spirit at whose shrine to worship. I wish simply to put before the foreign community some statements based upon a personal acquaintance for the past ten or twelve years. Aside from provincial considerations, this city offers advantages, especially to foreign commerce, that few cities on the coast of China possess. The trade it is not what it was before the late rebellion. It has not yet reached its original wealth and splendour, but progresses towards it, very rapidly. It is not only the emporium of Chinese literature and refinement, but the grand centre of trade for a hundred cities. A large portion of the tea and silk of all Shanghai and Ningpo passes through Hangchow.

Situated at the mouth of the beautiful Tsien-tang River, it commands the most important tea district in China; and at the southern terminus of the grand canal, the great jugular of the empire, it holds the keys to extensive silk regions; while the difficulties of reaching it from Shanghai by means of steamers drawing from seven feet of water, would not be greater than those now attending the steam communication with Ningpo. By means of such steamers the passage could be made in about the same time, with as little danger, as that required from Shanghai to Ningpo, while the investment would be far more remunerative and trade greatly increased. In the vicinity of the Deid-dong river, at two different points, are beds of coal, one of which I have visited, and could furnish to any one interested a specimen which I consider good. There are also iron mines that I am acquainted with. The same cannot be distant when the passage from Shanghai to Hangchow will be by steam and indeed this great river, at whose mouth stands, will no doubt be navigated even to its source—several hundred miles—by steamers. During some months of the year the supply could be easily passed by small steamers, and at no time of the year, would the engine drivers, common to this river, have to examine only for a serious impediment to steamers coming in from the Hangchow bay. In point of health few cities can surpass Hangchow. The hill and lake scenery in the vicinity are certainly in the advance, compared to Ningpo or Ningpo. It has also upon the highway from Peking to Canton, through the most productive and populous portions of the celestial kingdom. Missionaries are already occupying this important field, by native official permission, as a sort of excuse to exclude the foreign merchants, but this state of affairs should not exist. In endeavoring to divest myself of every prejudice, I clearly see the absolute necessity of both merchant and missionary, officialdom and civilization hand in hand and to oppose that exclusive policy on the part of the Chinese government, which seeks only progress backwards and civilization downwards. The foreigners connected with the Chinese customs, who should have been expatriated on entering such a mission, as their interests and policy are entirely Chinese and selfish, could not succeed in throttling foreign commerce so readily at Hangchow as at Ningpo or Shanghai, by means of cordons of Custom-house creatures professedly for revenue, but in reality to drive foreign trade from the shores of China. We have had quite enough of the foreign element, both official and missionary, dabbling into the governmental affairs of the Chinese. The country must be opened to railroads, telegraphs and steam navigation; and not with the man, whoever he may be, that even suggests a restrictive policy. I mean no injury nor wrong to the Chinese; but a blessing which they will never receive until it is pressed upon them. Let the foreign diplomatic cruisers cease, and the political jugglers wriggle no more about the rights and the wrongs of the Chinese. We want the country opened, and the more foreign intercourse and foreign honest and honorable trade is encouraged, the better for all parties. We want the myriads of these countless towns and cities studding the banks of the rivers and their tributaries, civilized and Christianized. We want the merchants and every appliance of this nineteenth century to assist in the grand consummation. Missionaries may be something, but the natives need intercourse with foreigners, and the sooner they have it, the better for all concerned. It is indeed to be regretted that missionaries and merchants have become so alienated from each other, and still more to be lamented are the disorders and dissensions among themselves. The petty interests of one, conflict with those of another—prejudices arise, until general principles are lost. To gain any important good from the Chinese, or to confer any, we must waive our value and strength, as little distinction will be made with the barbarian.

Yours truly,

PROGRESS.

The Corea.

The Shanghai *Recorder* publishes the following translation of an interesting despatch, addressed by the Corean authorities to the U. S. *Wachusett*, regarding the *General Sherman* case:—

The Interchange of Circuit in the Hwang Hae District, Corea, and Ex officio Inspector of the Imperial Board of Doctors, makes the following reply to the Commander of the steamer *Wachusett*, and a-re I on our coast of the District of Chang Tuen, viz, that he has examined the captain's letter of the 18th instant forwarding a communication which you simply wish to be transmitted to my sovereign, and by passing to wait the reply of the minister of the frontier. The local magistrate of the said place was in late bound to inform you that the road going and returning would be quite long, and to have treated you with kindness and sincerity, so determining your honored vessel for a reply. Now, however, before the arrival of the reply, the guest from after has already departed, so how grievously have we offended the rules of propriety and violated ... friendly feeling! Inside from the fact that this has imaginate has received a demerit mark. I have prepared a deputed in reply, to be kept in readiness in case your honored vessel should return. And first I beg to state in general as regards the circumstances of this affair that the legal regulations of our country with reference to the merchant ships of a foreign country, driven hither by adverse winds, are, that in case the vessel is sound we are to furnish provisions and whatever is needed, while waiting for a wind to depart. In case the vessel is unsound, and there is no means of proceeding by sea, then we are to follow their wish in sending an officer to escort them by land to Peking, which thing has occurred heretofore not merely once. Such is course we look upon as in accordance with true benevolence. He who is in heaven loves regards the people of neighboring nations just as he does our own. Your worthy communication which I have just received is a exceedingly complimentary as to make us feel quite ashamed. With reference to the affair which transpired last autumn in the Ping Jang river, I would state, that at that time there was a foreign vessel entered the lower waters of the Pilg Jang river; and the local magistrate of that place, supposing that the vessel was driven hither by stress of weather, and coming in to seek a refuge and to trade, and consequently made inquiry into the matter, but the men on board the vessel became greatly enraged at the messenger, and refused to make any reply, shouting, fighting, and firing down at their case, clearly intending to offer insult. Our people restrained their anger, and by the most humble address and so prevented the matter from ripening into a quarrel. But they were not driven home by storms. There was one man named Tsay, calling himself a Frenchman, and another, said to be an Englishman. They and a large number of French were of war were about to come to this place, and that if the local magistrate would suffer them to open trade with the people it would secure the disperation of the soldiers of the two countries.

The local magistrate replied, that permission to trade was not a thing which a local magistrate could assume to grant. The man Tsay however, refused to regard it, becoming in its and more unreasonable and violent. The water in the Ping Jang river is shallow, and the vessel running large vessels, had to disembark this, and every day riding on the tide, went up a few miles further. Our people were specially anxious that the affair should not become serious, and so protected Tsay from with rice, meat, vegetables, fruits, fowl, &c., &c., the man Tsay) replied, that he would leave the next day, but when the next day came, instead of leaving, they advanced again, evidently intending gradually to push their way to the Provincial city. The Adjutant General of the Provincial city went out in a vessel every day and escorted them, in order to guard against trouble from a collision between these people and ours. One day he threw out grappling irons and ropes and captured the vessel of the Adjutant General, seizing him with his official seal and confining him on board his vessel. In some cases the trading vessels, though, not passing to and fro, they proceed to pierce with the cannon, carrying off the goods and killing the crew. I do not know to the extent of how many. Far and near all were exceedingly alarmed, and fled in continuous streams. Her stream was the disgrace of the Adjutant General thus to be seized before hostilities had begun, nevertheless we still reserved only to said words and encouraged entreaty, fearing that the Adjutant General should be given up, but the reply was, wait till we enter the city, and we will rest for him. This man Tsay could speak Chinese, and was about a man of fierceness and haughtiness, and seemed determined to force his way into the Provincial city, though we did not know what his intentions were. The whole city, made up several ten thousands of soldiers and people, yielding to their indignant rage, came out in a mass to the river and commenced an attack with all their might, intending to rescue the Adjutant General. Several tens of people were killed by the cannon balls, when all becoming infuriated rushed on in a mass, the force of which was irresistible. The ... was opened on both sides, and masses of burning wood were sent forth. Finally, the powder stored in the said vessel exploded, causing it to pieces and sending the black smoke up to the heavens, the vessel was entirely burnt up and the men all killed. We do not still know whether this vessel belonged to your honorable country or not. This man Tsay without cause pushed his way into the interior of another country and provoked this affair, and examination has to date been failed to discover his object in acting thus. It appeared from your honorable communication that the vessel of our guest is of a different nationality from that obtained by the man Tsay. Your honorable communication and of this affair simply to this. That our honored country's customs greatly tend to produce propriety in intercourse with others is well known to all the environing world as to our illustrious neighbour—China. As to what is said in your honored communication about contracting friendship without any occasion of mutual injury, I will simply say that this affair is but as a particle of autumn dust, not worth to be entertained as a matter of doubt and solicitude. I now respectfully present this reply, asking you to make all necessary allowances, and for this purpose this reply is made.

A necessary reply addressed to the American Commander.

Fifth year of the Emperor Tung Che, 12th moon—day.

Opinion in the North.

(*From the "N. C. Daily News."*)

The Hongkong Association have had an interview with the Duke of Buckingham, the report of the proceedings at which will be read with interest by residents at the open Ports. As might be expected, the burden of the addresses was a cry for relief from taxation, and all the special grievance which they elaborate with touching minuteness is the enormous military contribution which falls on them. This is not who have not to make them happy, but it is "a sensible and unjust burden," and under the pressure of it they groan and are perplexed. We hope earnestly that the Secretary will produce beneficial results. The gathering of Gentlemen who waited on the Colonial Secretary was influential, if not numerous, and the two principal speakers deserve credit for the temper and incidity of their addresses. One statement made by Mr. White, opens a vistas wide vista of thought. He states with perfect truth that, "not the inhabitants of Hongkong had practically no voice in the expenditure of the taxation levied upon them, it behoved the home and colonial authorities to be chary of exacting more than was absolutely required for the exigencies of the Government." This is certainly a most just remonstrance, and we hope that it will have the weight with the Colonial Secretary. Hongkong and the ports have no means of making themselves heard at home. The very few members of Parliament who take an interest in China and Chinese affairs are quite unequal to the task of fairly representing their China-living constituents in the council of the nation, and unquestionably British interests suffer from this barrier which intervene between an English Resident in the Middle Kingdom and the ear of the British people.

The special question of the maintenance of troops in Hongkong, is one which only indirectly affects Shanghai, but yet it is felt, with not an influence on us. The question at last comes to this. Can we trust the natives sufficiently to dispense with military support? If we have sufficient confidence in the good faith or the weakness of the Chinese, to apprehended no violence, we may well save the enormous cost which the presence of a garrison entails. The colonists of Victoria have already spoken their minds on this matter. They have asserted distinctly that the garrison was not required for internal purposes, and was insufficient for external defence." It appears to us that this sentence must be taken with some limitations. We must make allowances for the difficulties which beset the memorialists, as surely the troops they are at present supplied with must be sufficiently numerous to protect the island against any possible attempts by Chinamen. If they mean that the forces are inadequate to defend Hongkong in case of a war between the European Powers, it is another question. If however, the allusion is to immediate danger from the native, we are afraid the colonists have made a rash admission, and given a reason for the increase not the discussion of the military contingent. For our own part, we do not think that Hongkong requires the presence of a large body of English troops any more than Shanghai does. Our trade is sufficiently protected by the frigate and the gunboats that are stationed here, and one ironclad like the *Opona* and four gun-boats would, we are assured, be a guard strong enough to afford the British merchants at the foot of the Peak of Victoria. But it is unquestionably desirable that a body of troops should be stationed somewhere in China as its immediate neighborhood, to be available in case of any emergency. It is not for Hongkong alone they are wanted; and their cost, therefore, is not fairly chargeable to Hongkong alone. They are required for use wherever occasion arises, and it is, therefore, obviously unfair that Hongkong alone should be saddled with their maintenance. For all useful purposes, their origin is well be attributed at Chefoo or Yokohama. It follows then that there is no satisfactory reason for the maintenance of a large body of men in an unhealthy climate, at a cost to the colony of £20,000 per annum; and we trust that the first request of the association will be complied with. The speech of Mr. Sutherland touches upon other matters, and prays for relief and assistance besides the mere withdrawal of the military contribution. He states (and those who have visited Hongkong lately can corroborate his words), that funds are urgently required for the Praya, for Drainage, and for Roads. These will be more, he noted in due time, when the rolling of the ... which all backs are bowed down is lifted up and taken away. We cannot too highly applaud the wisdom of the association in confining their efforts on one special object at a time. If this policy is pursued, the Northern colony may be revived and reinvigorated by their influence. The physicians have not a cure for the land too soon; indeed some time will elapse before the colony, if relieved of its present grievance, will recover its old elastic and vigorous health. Though the consummation of Imperial interest at home may delay the introduction of Hongkong troubles to Parliamentary notice for a little space, a good beginning has undoubtedly been made.

Supreme Court.

NISI PRIUS.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SHALE.

Regina v. Saint, in re C. L. Davies, conductor of the "China Mail."—*Ex parte Saint.*

This was an adjournment hearing of an application by Saint for a rule nisi, calling upon defendant to show cause why he should not stand committed for contempt of court, in having published a certain article in the *China Mail* commenting on the case *Regina v. Saint*, while it is still pending, and making such remarks as were likely to prejudice defendant's cause.

The Chief-Justice said that he had examined the article in question with a great deal of care, because he felt that he was bound to do so in a matter of this importance, and he had also compared what was there stated with what had actually taken place, and he must say that the two differed very materially. The article contained inaccuracies of statement, as also inaccuracies of reasoning. It began by a wrong statement. "The Attorney General had filed three criminal informations." Now this was not a "criminal" information that had been filed, and it was very wrong to call them such. Same so criminal information could be filed until the party applying for it had made affidavits, which was very far from the course pursued in this instance. These informations had been filed on certain information communicated to the Attorney-General, and by him filed *ex officio*, and therefore entirely different proceedings from criminal informations, to call them which, was an injustice against the defendant. Again, the article went on to hash money having been paid to Sir Samuel, the words hush money being in inverted commas, and therefore designed to give the attention of the reader, and impress upon his mind the fact that the libel consisted in this sentence. He had looked over the informations very carefully, and could not find anything about hush money or any intimation of hush money having been paid, or even that a single dollar had found its way into the pocket of Sir Samuel, but whether he had got a cent or not, or whether the libel consisted in this he could not but suspend his judgment for the present. It had been said by other Vice-Chancellor Kindersley or Chief-Justice Wood, that persons writing anonymously, wrote under an absence of that responsibility which rested upon those who had to administer justice, a fact which it was most important to bear in mind, for the influence of this magazine, whatever it might be, could be used, in a jury as influential guide bring a verdict of guilty. The article further contained inaccuracies and went on to state what is the writer's opinion was the definition of a constitutional principle, but he should be very sorry to find what was there laid down prevailing in the minds of a jury before whom the case might be tried. Again, the last paragraph of the article "no doubt that the critics complained of were libellous, and if the informations would be a verdict must be given for the crown." There could be no doubt about this contempt, and the rule applied for was accordingly granted, but he hoped Mr. Davies would very carefully consider the words of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley in the case of *Pellow v. Borland*, where he said—"It was always a disagreeable office to be compelled a party to prison; but the court must not therefore shrink from it if justice required it in order to hold him up as a warning to others, and his Honor had no alternative in this case but to commit him." His Honor had the less hesitation in doing so from the course he had pursued, he had either been unfortunately advised, or having received good advice had not thought fit to follow it. Instead of doing what any reasonable man would have done, and any legal adviser would have counselled, making an affidavit expressing regret, and, to propitiate the justice of the court, he had vindicated the truth of part of the statements, and instructed counsel to argue that there was no contempt, and he had a right to publish the article, and if the court thought there was a contempt, then he would express his regret, which of course was no expression of regret at all." These were observations which he hoped Mr. Davies would very carefully consider before coming into court, and he had no doubt they would reach him somehow. Again, in the contempt case of the Barrister Patent, the judge said, that when a gentleman had done anything not correct, or strictly in accordance with the rules of custom, it was the first duty of a gentleman to make what reparation lay in his power.

The rule was returnable July 1st, when Mr. Pollard appeared on behalf of Mr. Davies, to show cause, and in a very able and long-drawn argument contended that Mr. Saint was very far from being in a position to come before the court and ask for the extraordinary remedies he now applied for. Not only did he seek to have Mr Davies punished, but further called upon him to pay his (Saint's) costs. Mr. Saint had so ventilated this whole affair of his with the Portuguese Government, and on every occasion taken it up, that he had so invited and challenged comment from all his contemporaries, that it was not to be wondered at that it had been taken up. At the conclusion, Mr Pollard continued: With regard to the article he would say that Mr. Davies, not being a lawyer, but a layman (as it were, did not know, perhaps, what the expression of opinion really amounted to. He did not for one moment mean to deny that it was a contempt of court, but he was very far from having intended anything of the kind. He sincerely hoped it might have no effect, but if his Lordship or Mr. Saint thought it had, before these proceedings were commenced, he most willingly offered what reparation he could, and was quite ready to put the matter right. He hoped his Lordship would look upon it rather as an error of omission, so to speak, than one of commission. Mr. Saint had sought to ventilate the case so thoroughly himself, that the last thing he ought to do was to seek to punish in this instance Mr. Davies.

Mr. Hayllar briefly replied, disclaiming any intention of *mala fides* on Mr. Saint's part, and he thought the remarks Mr. Pollard had made expressing regret, were all that could be desired, and all they could require. As to the matter of costs, would His Lordship adjourn the case? The Chief-Justice said he would either adjourn the whole case, or give judgment now upon the whole case. One thing he felt, he must do, however, disagreeable it might be, and that was, vindicate the requirements of justice in this court without influence from any quarter, otherwise the doors of the court might better be shut altogether. He did not see why the matter should come before him again, but if it did he should be obliged to perform a most unpleasant duty.

The case accordingly stands adjourned, and will, no doubt be a filed without further reference to the court.

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INVITE attention to a choice selection of *New Goods*:—*ex Overland Mail*, "*Peter Denny*," and "*Scawfell*," including novelties in Summer DRESSES, latest Fashions in MANTLES and JACKETS, Black and other DRESS SILKS, BONNETS, Flowers, Birds, Fruit of the Bands, and Other HAT TRIMMINGS; Plain MUSLINS, in all makes; French Printed CAMBRICS and Printed MUSLINS in new patterns, Peplum BELTS, Dagmar and Queen's VEILS, sets COLLARS and CUFFS, RIBBONS, in all colors; Thread and Silk HOSIERY, Cotton, Thread, and Silk HOSIERY, HODICES, Kid and Cashmere BOOTS, Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, Dressing BAGS.
Damask TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes; Table NAPKINS, Dessert DOYLEYS, ANTIMACASSARS, Toilet COVERS, Turkish Bath and Toilet TOWELS.
Gentlemen's Sundries SHIRTS, Gauze, Merino, and Silk UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS, in new shapes; White, Brown, and Striped THREAD and COTTON SOCKS, Whole-thread, at 1 Dollar to the colony of £20,000 per annum; and we trust that the first request of the association will be complied with. The speech of Mr. Sutherland touches upon other matters, and prays for relief and assistance besides the mere withdrawal of the military contribution. He states (and those who have visited Hongkong lately can corroborate his words), that funds are urgently required for the Praya, for Drainage, and for Roads. These will be more, he noted in due time, when the rolling of the ... which all backs are bowed down is lifted up and taken away. We cannot too highly applaud the wisdom of the association in confining their efforts on one special object at a time. If this policy is pursued, the Northern colony may be revived and reinvigorated by their influence. The physicians have not a cure for the land too soon; indeed some time will elapse before the colony, if relieved of its present grievance, will recover its old elastic and vigorous health. Though the consummation of Imperial interest at home may delay the introduction of Hongkong troubles to Parliamentary notice for a little space, a good beginning has undoubtedly been made.

Supreme Court.

NISI PRIUS.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SHALE.

Regina v. Saint, in re C. L. Davies, conductor of the "China Mail."—*Ex parte Saint.*

This was an adjournment hearing of an application by Saint for a rule nisi, calling upon defendant to show cause why he should not stand committed for contempt of court, in having published a certain article in the *China Mail* commenting on the case *Regina v. Saint*, while it is still pending, and making such remarks as were likely to prejudice defendant's cause.

The Chief-Justice said that he had examined the article in question with a great deal of care, because he felt that he was bound to do so in a matter of this importance, and he had also compared what was there stated with what had actually taken place, and he must say that the two differed very materially. The article contained inaccuracies of statement, as also inaccuracies of reasoning. It began by a wrong statement. "The Attorney General had filed three criminal informations." Now this was not a "criminal" information that had been filed, and it was very wrong to call them such. Same so criminal information could be filed until the party applying for it had made affidavits, which was very far from the course pursued in this instance. These informations had been filed on certain information communicated to the Attorney-General, and by him filed *ex officio*, and therefore entirely different proceedings from criminal informations, to call them which, was an injustice against the defendant. Again, the article went on to hash money having been paid to Sir Samuel, the words hush money being in inverted commas, and therefore designed to give the attention of the reader, and impress upon his mind the fact that the libel consisted in this sentence. He had looked over the informations very carefully, and could not find anything about hush money or any intimation of hush money having been paid, or even that a single dollar had found its way into the pocket of Sir Samuel, but whether he had got a cent or not, or whether the libel consisted in this he could not but suspend his judgment for the present. It had been said by other Vice-Chancellor Kindersley or Chief-Justice Wood, that persons writing anonymously, wrote under an absence of that responsibility which rested upon those who had to administer justice, a fact which it was most important to bear in mind, for the influence of this magazine, whatever it might be, could be used, in a jury as influential guide bring a verdict of guilty. The article further contained inaccuracies and went on to state what is the writer's opinion was the definition of a constitutional principle, but he should be very sorry to find what was there laid down prevailing in the minds of a jury before whom the case might be tried. Again, the last paragraph of the article "no doubt that the critics complained of were libellous, and if the informations would be a verdict must be given for the crown." There could be no doubt about this contempt, and the rule applied for was accordingly granted, but he hoped Mr. Davies would very carefully consider the words of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley in the case of *Pellow v. Borland*, where he said—"It was always a disagreeable office to be compelled a party to prison; but the court must not therefore shrink from it if justice required it in order to hold him up as a warning to others, and his Honor had no alternative in this case but to commit him." His Honor had the

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent

C. TANGDON DAVIES.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong.
1st July, 1868. tf 1213

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM HÜLSE having this day been admitted a partner, the business of Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent will in future be carried on under the style and firm of

MESTERN & HÜLSE.
C. J. MESTERN.

3m 1223 Canton, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICE

I HAVE established myself from this date, as Shipchandler and General Storekeeper, under the firm and style of

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

at the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., *Queen's Road Central.*

LEOPOLD FRICKEL.

1m 1218 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the undersigned and Mr. ALONZO WHEELER, Mr. ROBERT GARRICK DONALDSON MOFFAT, and Mr. FRANZ BONTRAGER, lately carrying on business in London and China under the firm of TRAUTMANN & Co., has been dissolved from the 1st instant, by lapse of time.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

1m 1153 Shanghai, 18th June, 1868.

THE Undersigned will continue to carry on the business of their late firm, at Shanghai and Tientsin, under the same style of TRAUTMANN & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
R. C. D. MOFFAT.

1m 1159 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FRANCIS PARRY and Mr. THOMAS SMITH in our firm, ceased on 31st December, 1867, from which date the Partners are Mr. CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, Mr. ARTHUR SMITH, and Mr. THOMAS PYKE.

BIRLEY & Co.

3m 1119 Hongkong, 17th June, 1868.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration, at Foochow, from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1031 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1868.

THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

tf 821 Hongkong, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE

MR. F. C. GOLTERMANN is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN.

tf 1024 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1868.

MR. A. H. TOLLIUS GLUZENKAMP being from this date interested in our Firm, will sign the same per procuration.

BRYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.

3m 1005 Hongkong, 1st June, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN and MR. HEINRICH HOFFIUS have been authorized to sign our Firm here, and in China, from this date.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 934 Hongkong, 12th May, 1868.

MR. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD was admitted a Partner in our Firm, on 1st January, 1868.

J. McDONALD & Co.
Shipwrights.

3m 825 Hongkong, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. RICHARD B. PARR in our Firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

tf 747 Hongkong, 17th April, 1868.

NOTICE

MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorised to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 15th February, 1868. [tf 536

NOTICE.

MY BUSINESS, as SHIP and INSURANCE BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

tf 2176 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

FROM and after this date, Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.

tf 1889 Hongkong, 15th August, 1867.

MR. ROBERT CRAIG is authorized to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

BOYD & Co.

2m 1206 Amoy, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, as Commission Agent, Broker, and Marine Surveyor.

EDWARD BYRNE.

3m 932 Kobe, Japan, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FERDINAND NISSEN in our firm ceased on the 9th April last.

The Business will in future be conducted under the style and firm of

ROBERTSON & Co.,

in which Mr. PETER GABAIN has been admitted a partner.

NISSEN & ROBERTSON.

3m 933 Ningpo, 9th May, 1868.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

3m 769 Foochow, 13th April, 1868.

I HAVE established myself at this port, as a GENERAL COMMISION MERCHANT, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, 20th December, 1867. [tf 50

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. CRAWFORD DAVISON KEAR, Jun., as a partner in our Firm in FORMOSA. Mr. S. GODFREY BIND ceases to sign the Firm per procuration from this date.

DODD & Co.

tf 281 Tamsui, 1st January, 1868.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER and Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 1208 Kiukiang, May 1st, 1868. [J11

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon.*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Rooms) per day,		$2.00
2nd "	(2 Bedsteads) Room,	$2.00
3rd "	(Public Wards)	$1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or *Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.*

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(*Patients* are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class ..... $60.
2nd " ..... $40.
3rd " ..... $20.)

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

tf 21 Hongkong 3rd January, 1868.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

THE 10-Room House, "Howardville," situated immediately in rear of the *Albany*; water laid on. Cook-house and Stables detached.

Apply to

FAWCETT & Co.

tf 1215 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1868.

TO LET.

THE OFFICES, situated in *Queen's Road*, formerly occupied by Messrs. LYALL, SELLE & Co. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

3m 1111 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

TO LET.

OFFICES, either furnished or unfurnished, situate on the Ground-floor in Bank Buildings, immediately opposite the New HONGKONG HOTEL.

For particulars apply on the premises, to

EDMUND SHARP,
Solicitor.

tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th June, 1868.

STORAGE FOR COMBUSTIBLES.

THE Undersigned is prepared to STORE, now and after 6th July,

PETROLEUM,

in an isolated Godown in *Wanchi*, and

SALTPETRE,

in an isolated Godown in *Wanchi*, in accordance with the notice of the Insurance Companies.

CHARLES RIVINGTON,
3, Stanley Street.

3m 1086 Hongkong, 12th June, 1868.

STORAGE FOR OPIUM.

THE Undersigned is prepared to STORE Opium, in a first-class Granite Godown on the *Praya Central.*

CHARLES RIVINGTON,
3, Stanley Street.

3m 1087 Hongkong, 12th June, 1868.

TO LET.

FOUR Commodious HOUSES, situated in *Morrison Hill*, commanding a thorough View of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godowns.

tf 1013 Hongkong, 8th June, 1868.

TO LET.

THOSE PREMISES situated on the *Praya Central*, at present occupied by Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co., possession can be had on the 1st July. Apply to

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 1001 Hongkong, 1st June, 1868.

TO LET.

THE large MATSHED, No. 3, at *Pokefulam*, containing Five Rooms, with Out-houses and Stable attached. Water laid.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA.

At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road.*

tf 1009 Hongkong, 1st June, 1868.

NOTICE.—TO LET.

THE desirable PREMISES on the *Queen's Road*, lately in the occupation of the ASIATIC BANK.

For particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 929 Hongkong, 19th May, 1868.

TO LET.

THE whole of the Second FLOOR, now occupied by the Undersigned, situated at *Pedder's Wharf*, comprising Dining Room and Pantry, and Fifteen Bed Rooms.

Also,

One-half of the First FLOOR, suitable for Offices.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 998 Hongkong, 14th May, 1868.

TO BE LET.

NEW and Strong GODOWNS, C and E, on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to

GAVIN THOMSON,
At GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.

tf 2926 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO BE LET.

THE First and Second Floor of the HOUSE, *Praya* Nos. 29, 30, and 31, suitable for Offices.

For Terms, apply to

FREERKS, RODATZ & Co.
or
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 804 Hongkong, 28th April, 1868.

TO LET.

THE Business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON, KARKER & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to

JOHN BUDD & Co.

tf 873 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. BLOMHOFF and SANDER.

For particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

tf 87 Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Carlton Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2061 Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated in *Elgin Street*. Apply to

D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite the Oriental Bank.

tf 231 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, situated in *Queen's Road West*, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling-houses. Possession can be had on the 1st proc. Apply to

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 688 Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Oils, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.

For particulars, apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2062 Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET.

THREE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens*, possessing a thorough view of the harbour.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite the Oriental Bank.

tf 2818 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality, and terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

A GODOWN in *Queen's Road West*, at the foot of the Civil Hospital Hill. Apply to R. M. G., care of the Revd. R. LECHLER.

tf 876 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Pedder's Hill*, each containing Four Rooms, with Out-houses attached. Water and gas laid.

For particulars, apply to

H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road.*

tf 118 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THAT large and commodious HOUSE, No. 12, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Mr. J. PRANDIOT. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

4w 1240 Hongkong, 6th July, 1868.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	2 "

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 954 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month	1 month	½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ¾ do.	do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 676 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

AT the request of the Undersigned, Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. have taken temporary charge of the following INSURANCE COMPANIES:—

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1555 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 "	2 do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	½ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding	3 "	¾ "
Above three months, and not exceeding	6 "	1 "

Above six months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month	½ of the annual rate.	
Above one month, and not exceeding three months	¾	do. do.
Above three months, and not exceeding six months	2	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.

tf 717 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FROM Insurance Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON.

Capital—One Million Sterling.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., as Agents for this Insurance at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board
JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, for the UNION OF HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS, and beg to draw attention to $65-68 and $127-141 of the "Allgemeine See Versicherungs Bedingungen von 1867," according to which all documents to substantiate claims against the Union of Hamburg Underwriters must be certified by the Agents, or they will not be recognized.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 1122 Hongkong, 10th June, 1868

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
HONGKONG.
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, ESQ., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.

tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight* per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION for the year ending 30th September, 1866.

Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 2073 Hongkong, 9th September, 1867.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 363 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 873 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1862.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £800,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to accept Life Assurances for the above Society. Full particulars given on application.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

6m 378 Hongkong, 25th February, 1868.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1852 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½	per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses and their contents.	¾	
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 695 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

REDUCTION

In the rates of premium for FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furnitures and effects therein contained.

In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.

The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their contents.	1¼ per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

888 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

tf 953 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

NOTICE.

DOLAN'S SAIL MAKING BUSINESS.

THE Undersigned in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, begs to inform all his patrons that he has this day disposed of his business to Mr. JAMES HAYES, and hopes that they will extend the kind patronage bithorto bestowed upon him to his successor.

WM. DOLAN.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1868.

IN reference to the above, JAMES HAYES begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has this day assumed the Proprietorship of the above establishment, and hopes that by care and attention he will merit a share of their kind patronage.

JAMES HAYES,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Doddell Street.

tf 820 Hongkong, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and
DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IS REQUIRED.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53 Wyndham Street.

tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

CONTINENTAL RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON,

BY

H. W. HOCHHOLZ,
Praya, No. 33,
CENTRAL MARKET, HONGKONG.

Ice Cream every day from 2.30 A.M.

1m 1140 Hongkong, 19th June, 1868.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 1, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGCALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nicholas Alexander, Esq.	Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Buckton Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hanker, Esq.
Edward Dadd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Poole, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Jelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Beasley Falconer, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Gutzwiler, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Mark Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Scotch Pacific Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKINTOSH, SEYMOUR & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Menzies—Messrs. SMITH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at:

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DE OSSA, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LEWIS ROOFE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1848.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $30,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	1 "

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	1 "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 674 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 209 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

HAMBURG BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept assurance against Fire on Hongkong and Branches of the open ports in China to the amount of Mexican $30,000 on one Risk.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE Undersigned have received authority, by a recent Mail, to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

888 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1936.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

tf 953 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

NOTICE.

DOLAN'S SAIL MAKING BUSINESS.

THE Undersigned in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, begs to inform all his patrons that he has this day disposed of his business to Mr. JAMES HAYES, and hopes that they will extend the kind patronage bithorto bestowed upon him to his successor.

WM. DOLAN.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1868.

IN reference to the above, JAMES HAYES begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has this day assumed the Proprietorship of the above establishment, and hopes that by care and attention he will merit a share of their kind patronage.

JAMES HAYES,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Doddell Street.

tf 820 Hongkong, 1st May, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and
DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IS REQUIRED.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53 Wyndham Street.

tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

CONTINENTAL RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SALOON,

BY

H. W. HOCHHOLZ,
Praya, No. 33,
CENTRAL MARKET, HONGKONG.

Ice Cream every day from 2.30 A.M.

1m 1140 Hongkong, 19th June, 1868.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"UNDINE,"

Capt. Toppin, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

4d 1244 Hongkong, 8th July, 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Steamship

"SHAFTESBURY,"

Capt. Aitken, will be dispatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M. precisely.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARRAZIBHOY PHEROBHOY.

6d 1245 Hongkong, 6th July, 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE *A 1* British Steamer

"FUSIYAMA,"

Capt. Dundas, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged will be dispatched, on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

D. GOOLAM HOOSSEIN & Co.

tf 1233 Hongkong, 4th July, 1868.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE steamship

"MONA,"

Capt. Morison, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLIPHANT & Co.

tf 1210 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, AND TIENTSIN.

THE Tahitian Steamer

"TITAUA,"

will load here and at Canton for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
OR TO
QUONG LEE YUNE HONG,
Bonham Street.

10d 1188 Hongkong, 27th June, 1868.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE *A 1* British Ship

"JUBILEE,"

will sail for the above port TO-MORROW MORNING.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

3d 1262 Hongkong, 8th July, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A 1* British Clipper-ship

"WILLIAM PRUING,"

Capt. Cheralier, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

8w 1252 Hongkong, 7th July, 1868.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE *A 1* British brig

"ELIZA BLANCHE,"

Owston, Master, will have early dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1249 Hongkong, 7th July, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A 1* American ship

"RICHARD S. ELY,"

1,100 Tons Register, Lombard, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOSMAN & Co.

tf 1223 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1868.

FOR MANILA.

THE *A 1* New Spanish Brigue

"PEPITA,"

Olivarez, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1154 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1868.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A 1* British barque

"NANCY BRYSON,"

Thorne, Master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa as above, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1071 Hongkong, 10th June, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A 1* American Barque

"PEKIN,"

Seymour, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1072 Hongkong, 10th June, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Barque